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Korean Affairs Report

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13 March 1986

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

CONTENTS

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

Speeches Given on Team Spirit Exercises at Pyongyang Rally (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 20 Feb 86)	1
Peasant Representative Yi Sung-hui	1
Workers' Representative Yi Yong-il	4
Youth Representative Kim Yong-chon	7
Daily Contrasts North, South Approaches to Dialogue (Editorial; TONG-A ILBO, 12 Feb 86)	11
Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam on Constitutional Revision (KCNA, 26 Feb 86)	13
Team Spirit Rehearsal for Triangular Alliance (KCNA, 19 Feb 86)	14
Red Cross Delegate Urges Resumption of Talks (Seoul Domestic Service, 26 Feb 86)	15
Paper Views DPRK Propaganda on Kim Chong-il's Birthday (Editorial; THE KOREA HERALD, 18 Feb 86)	16
Briefs	
Afghanistan Statement on Team Spirit	17

OLYMPIC GAMES

NODONG SINMUN Article on South Using Olympics (KCNA, 18 Feb 86)	18
DPRK Official Says Asian Games Decision 'Pending' (KYODO, 21 Feb 86)	19

SOUTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Cabinet Interpellation Continued (CHOSON ILBO, 8 Nov 85)	20
Daily Assesses Political Situation on Anniversary of Elections (Editorial; TONG-A ILBO, 12 Feb 86)	23
ROK Prosecutor Investigating Manipulators of Student Demonstration (SEOUL SINMUN, 9 Feb 86)	25
ROK Authorities Draw Up Plans To Root Out Campus Disturbances (SEOUL SINMUN, 16 Feb 86)	27
Kwangju American Cultural Center Seized (TONG-A ILBO, 3 Dec 85)	29
University Heads Resolved To Restrict Student Rallies (THE KOREA HERALD, various dates; THE KOREA TIMES, various dates)	32
Student Activism	32
Council Operations To Be Monitored	33
AMCHAM Protest Court's Decision	34
Student Defendants Protest Punishment	34
Ex-Korea University Head To Testify	35
Education Ministry Urges Student Guidance	35
Teacher Investigated for Hiding Student Activist	35
Briefs	
Religious Persons' Campaign	37
DJP Plans Assembly Session	37

ECONOMY

Publications Association on Foreign Copyright Protection (CHOSON ILBO, 2 Oct 85)	38
Briefs	
ROK Strengthen Labor Diplomacy	41
Trade Union Members Arrested	41

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Hi-Tech Industry Spends Billions of Won on Employee Training (Kim Uy-tae; KYONGHYANG SINMUN, 23 Nov 85)	42
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KOREANS IN JAPAN

Briefs	
Japan Surveying Residing Koreans	45

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Korea's National Security Issues Examined (Kim Yong-chae; ANJON POJANG, Jul 85)	46
Foreign Ministry Reshuffles 14 Diplomats (THE KOREA TIMES, 18 Feb 86)	52
Briefs	
Lesotho Resumes Diplomatic Ties	53
Brazilian President Invited to Korea	53

FOREIGN TRADE

Deputy Prime Minister Comments on ROK-U.S. Trade Talks (THE KOREA TIMES, 23 Feb 86)	54
Report Foresees Intensified U.S. Protectionism in 1986 (YONHAP, 20 Feb 86)	55
High Powered Japanese Financial Group To Visit Soon (YONHAP, 21 Feb 86)	56
Briefs	
Market Opening Measures	57
Bilateral Trade Discussed	57

NORTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN on Accelerating Socialist Construction (KCNA, 16 Feb 86)	58
NODONG SINMUN Defines Task in WPK Building (KCNA, 20 Feb 86)	60
Briefs	
Soviet Army Anniversary	62

MILITARY AFFAIRS

Briefs	
Meeting Observes GDR Army Day	63

ECONOMY

Giving Priority to Exports (MINJU CHOSON, 28 Jul 85)	64
Songjin Boosts Export Steel Production	64
Hamhung Garment Production Plans Exceeded	65

Producing More Consumer Goods (NODONG SINMUN, 28, 30 Jul 85)	67
Making Headway in Chongju County, by Yi Pong-yong	67
Production Up in Nampo City, by Yi Myo'ng-ch'an	68
Importance of Fishing Boat Production Discussed (Editorial; NODONG SINMUN, 9 Aug 85)	70
Electric Power Production (MINJU CHOSON, 26 Jul 85; NODONG CHONGNYON, 26 Jul 85)	73
Normalizing Production, by Yi Kwan-mo	73
Medium-Sized Power Stations, by Yim In-t'aek	74
Electric Railway Between Kungol, Taehung Completed (NODONG SINMUN, 9 Oct 85)	76
Mining News Updated (MINJU CHOSON, 27 Jul 85; NODONG SINMUN, 30 Jul 85)	79
Processing More Ore	79
Fulfilling Coal Production Plans	80
Giving Priority to Iron Ore	81
Steel Production Normalized at High Level (NODONG SINMUN, 28 Jul 85; MINJU CHOSON, 28 Jul 85)	83
Chongjin Steel Mill	83
Processing More Iron Ore	84
Briefs	
Farm Workers Meeting	87
MEDIA AND THE ARTS	
Briefs	
Youth Art Festival Closes	88
Soviet Film Week	88
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	
Meeting Marks Founding of Fish Farming Research Center (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 20 Feb 86)	89
Briefs	
Science, Technology Festival	91
Guidance Over Pisciculture	91
KOREANS IN JAPAN	
Chongnyon Statement on Japanese 'Naturalization' Policy (KCNA, 24 Feb 86)	92

Briefs		
Human Rights Not Guaranteed		93

FOREIGN RELATIONS

NODONG SINMUN Greets February Victory of CSSR (KCNA, 25 Feb 86)		94
Functions Held in Countries on Kim Chong-il's Birthday (KCNA, 24, 25 Feb 86)		95
Celebrations February 14 and 15		95
Foreign Functions Mark Birthday		96
Papers Observe Guyanese Proclamation Anniversary (KCNA, 23 Feb 86)		97
Embassy in Bulgaria Holds Banquet, Film Show (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 18 Feb 86)		98
Briefs		
Kuwaiti Independence Day		99
Guyanese National Day		99
Polish Ambassador Meets Kang Song-san		99
USSR and Malaysia Visit		99
Guyanese President on Anniversary		99
Algerian Envoy's Credentials		100
Suriname Revolution Day		100

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SPEECHES GIVEN ON TEAM SPIRIT EXERCISES AT PYONGYANG RALLY

Peasant Representative

SK220800 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1043 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Speech by Yi Sung-hui, representative of agricultural workers, at the mass rally held in the Pyongyang Sports Hall on the afternoon of 20 February to support the KPA supreme commander's order--recorded]

[Text] Comrades:

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique have extremely strained the situation in our country and have plunged North-South dialogue into a state of suspension by daring to wage the large-scale "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercises in South Korea in defiance of the strong protests and denunciation by the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people.

When dialogue in various areas was held between the North and South, our agricultural workers were moved with the expectation that the reunification of the country would be realized at an early date, and, thus, our peasants in the North and South could pool their wisdom and strength in piling up stacks of bumper grain stalks hand in hand with each other, and dance and sing together.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are driving the fire clouds of war, making this expectation and aspirations of our agricultural workers futile in a morning. This is a vicious challenge to the desire of our agricultural workers and the whole nation for reunification and an intolerable insult to the world's peace-loving people.

What kind of exercise is the "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercise which the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are staging? In terms of its scale, the selection of its area, and its methods, the exercise is an out-and-out preliminary war to attack our republic. Also, the exercise is a dangerous racket of playing with fire which seeks to invade the northern half of the republic at one stroke if an opportunity is created while waging the "Team Spirit" war exercise by mobilizing forces of some 200,000 strong.

Therefore, I fully support the KPA supreme commander's order and the statement of the DPRK Foreign Ministry spokesman issued in connection with the provocative and aggressive war exercise which the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are waging, acknowledging that they are just self-defense measures to safeguard our socialist system, the people's sovereignty, and the socialist gains from possible aggression by the enemy. [Applause] [shouting of slogans]

Today the U.S. imperialists are indiscriminately committing nuclear war provocation maneuvers to invade the northern half of the republic by introducing numerous nuclear weapons into South Korea, a place thousands miles away from and on the opposite side of the globe from them. This is because such pro-U.S. flunkeyist betrayers as traitor Chon Tu-hwan have taken power in the southern land.

This is true. If pro-U.S. flunkeyist traitors had not been in South Korea after liberation, South Korea would not have been occupied by the U.S. imperialists and the U.S. imperialists would not have been able to provoke a war of aggression against the northern half of the republic in 1950.

We still vividly remember what great calamities and disasters the peasants in the northern half of our republic suffered because less than a handful of traitors provoked a war of aggression by inviting the U.S. imperialists some 30 years ago.

At that time, the U.S. imperialist warmaniacs proclaimed Korea as the testing ground for a showdown and indiscriminately destroyed our towns, mountainous villages, and fishery villages, and murdered women who were washing clothes, little children going to school, and even innocent children by bombing and firing artillery and machine guns, saying bombastically that they would obliterate the name of Korea from the world's map forever by crushing our young republic to death.

Some (?400) tombs and some (?100) tombs of children, which show part of the bestial and murderous atrocities which the U.S. imperialist aggression troops who had crept into Sinchon, North Hwanghae Province, perpetrated against peasants in the Sinchon County, are still vivid proof indicting the criminal acts of the wretches.

Still today, 30 years later, the U.S. imperialists, the sworn enemy, are frantically running wild to inflict worse nuclear calamities on our people by waging the "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercise together with traitor Chon Tu-hwan, repeatedly raving that the Korean peninsula is the testing ground for the showdown of the 1980s instead of withdrawing from South Korea.

This notwithstanding, the wretches are trying to camouflage their reckless nuclear war exercise with a plausible cloak of defense. What brazen and brigandish sophism this is!

The term "defense" is not becoming to the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who are hellbent on maneuvers for aggression and war by bringing huge numbers of forces, warplanes, warships, and nuclear weapons from the western side of the earth and the other side of the ocean, thousands of miles away.

Through experience, we Koreans are clearly aware that the U.S. imperialists are brazen wretches who regard as (?normal practice) camouflaging aggression as protection and plunder as aid.

Comrades, as long as traitors hold power and continue to keep the aggressors, the peasants in the northern half of our republic cannot live peacefully even for a moment, the South Korean peasants cannot free themselves from the ordeal of being homeless slaves and suffering forever, and the country's peace and peaceful reunification cannot be achieved.

Furthermore, under the condition in which the South Korean puppets permit the constant augmentation of U.S. troops and nuclear weapons instead of withdrawing them from South Korea, the danger of a nuclear war cannot be removed from Korea.

At present the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is intensifying the fascist suppression of the South Korean people more than ever before, frantically waging the military exercise by following the U.S. imperialists' policy of war. We are well aware that, in history, imperialists have desperately suppressed peoples in a fascist manner on the eve of their provocations of wars. The suppressive rackets in South Korea these days are a manifestation of the fascist frenzy of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique to establish a wartime system in South Korea at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists. Today the fascist rule of traitor Chon Tu-hwan far exceeds the truculent nature of Yusin rule, and the whole southern land has been placed under the state of a martial law in a wartime system. All these facts clearly show how frantically the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are running wild to ignite a war in Korea.

Among the proverbs of our country, there is a saying that those who enjoy fire are destined to be burnt to death. Keeping it in mind that this is the international year of peace which the world's peace-loving people have unanimously declared, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique must not indiscriminately run wild. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique must immediately stop the "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercise and withdraw the U.S. troops and murderous weapons, including nuclear weapons, from South Korea without delay.
[shouting of slogans]

The South Korean puppets must not dance together in reckless war provocation maneuvers against the fellow countrymen, following the U.S. imperialists' policy of confrontation, but must stop the suppression of the South Korean people's legal signature-collection campaign for constitutional revision.

If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets persist in war maneuvers in defiance of our warnings, they will be faced only with shameful ruin. [shouting of slogans]

Our agricultural workers will effect great upsurges in agricultural production for this year and more firmly consolidate the socialist rural bases in a strained and mobilized posture with high revolutionary vigilance as ordered by the KPA supreme commander, upholding the militant tasks set forth by the great leader in his new year's address and at the 11th Plenary Session of the Sixth Party Central Committee and following the tested leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. [applause]

Workers' Representative

SK211258 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1032 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Speech by Yi Yong-il, representative of the workers, at a mass meeting held at the Pyongyang Sports Hall on the afternoon of 20 February to support the order of the KPA supreme commander--recorded]

[Text] Comrades: At this very moment, the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy of our people, are waging the "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercise together with the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique and driving the dark cloud of nuclear war over our nation while firing guns.

Our working class is grinding its teeth with seething indignation and curses against the enemy in the face of this acute situation in which the grave danger of the outbreak of a war at any time and at any moment is approaching day by day, moment by moment.

In connection with the dangerous war rackets of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, the KPA supreme commander's order to prepare for a perfect combat mobilization posture to defend the aggression of the enemy from the socialist fatherland was issued on 10 February, and the statement of the spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, which clarifies the stand of the government of the Republic, was announced. Acknowledging that these are just steps reflecting the firm stand and steel-like will of our working class, who never tolerates the aggression of the enemy, as they are, I fully support these measures along with the entire working class of the northern half of the Republic. [applause] [shouts of slogans]

Our nation is a righteous nation which has long loved peace. Our nation has never plundered the properties of other nations and has never invaded the territories of other countries. Our nation has built one Korea in the same land, ranging from Mt Paektu to Mt Halla, has cultivated our beautiful fatherland and made it shine with its industrious labor, and has shed much blood in defending it.

In history, imperialists have always challenged our nation, which has peacefully and harmoniously lived without coveting the lands of other countries, with aggression and war.

Let me ask a question. Who occupied the southern half of our fatherland in the place of the Japanese imperialists after their ruin, exercised colonial rule, and provoked a war of aggression in 1950 to stifle our Republic in the cradle and place the whole of Korea under colonial rule? They are none other than the U.S. imperialists. Which wretches received a heavy blow while perpetrating espionage acts by infiltrating the "Pueblo," an armed spy ship, and the EC-121, a large-size spy aircraft, deeply into the territorial waters and airspace of our country to invade once again our Republic, where the drum of socialist construction sounded loudly in the 1960's, even signed a document of apology, and were branded as aggressors in the face of the world? They were also none other than the U.S. imperialist war maniacs.

Indeed, those who are unaware of the lessons of history and shame and are most brazen, are precisely the U.S. imperialists. The U.S. imperialists are, in origin, the descendants of thieves who have engaged in aggression, war, and plunder and have expanded their territory and enriched themselves through these means since they established their colonies along the east coast of North America.

Today, the U.S. imperialists, like a herd of jackals which never lets go of the meat once biting into it, are continuously holding fast on South Korea. This is aimed at keeping their stomachs full by limitlessly plundering the resources of South Korea and by squeezing out the blood and sweat of the people.

Just because of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and plunder, the South Korean economy is faced with overall bankruptcy and is burdened with a debt of \$52 billion, and the South Korean people are suffering from economic hardships.

Not content with their deployment of some 1,000 nuclear weapons in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have recently deployed new-type strategic nuclear weapons in South Korea, its vicinal areas, and even in the Pacific Fleet, thus running amok in new war provocation maneuvers to invade the northern half of the republic and, furthermore, to place Asian countries under their domination. This is aimed at nothing but their wild desire to expand their [words indistinct] to the whole of Korea and Asia.

While seeking this criminal purpose, the wretches have dared to babble that the "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercise's aimed at defense.

Who has decided to stop the large-scale military exercises in the northern half of the republic and discontinue all military exercises during the period in which North-South dialogue is ongoing in order to create a favorable atmosphere for North-South dialogue by easing the strained situation on the Korean peninsula, and who has proposed that the United States and the South Korean authorities respond to this proposal? Who is waging a nuclear war exercise by introducing a huge number of aggression armed forces into the land of others, thousands of miles away? This notwithstanding, who is said to be defending whom?

The world's people are clearly aware that the U.S. imperialists' term defense precisely means offense and that a dark shadow of aggression and war is always hidden behind their signboard of peace.

Along with the working class of our Republic, I resolutely denounce the "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercise which the U.S. imperialists are waging together with the South Korean puppets, branding it as a vicious challenge to our working class and a grave threat to peace in Asia and the world. [shouts of slogans]

At present, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are intensifying the suppression of workers and the people more than ever before in order to stifle all opposition forces, an obstacle to the execution of their war policy. The fascist suppressive maneuvers of the South Korean puppets far exceed the former fascist Yusin ruling system and assume a heinous, cruel, and malicious nature, unprecedented throughout history, past and present, and in the East and West.

At the instigation of the U.S. imperialists--the ringleaders of fascism--the South Korean puppet clique is banning with laws and harshly suppressing the 10-million signature collection campaign for constitutional revision, a primary campaign of petition by the workers and people, as well as the anti-U.S. struggle of youths and students for independence, and, furthermore, is threatening that it will arrest and detain those who are sympathetic to the campaign while clamoring about the maintenance of so-called order and social stability for the Asian and the Olympic Games. This is a desperate maneuver that the clique is perpetrating because it is aware that its act is not just and that it is abandoned by the people. How indiscriminate and absurd this act is!

Despite the fact that the suppressive maneuvers of the South Korean puppets have reached this stage, how can signs of freedom and democracy be found and real laws and order exist in this kind of place?

I cannot but say that South Korea is a place where there exists no law and order. In addition, saying that the Asian and Olympic Games will be held in this stifling land, and under the situation in which the strained tension on the brink of war is prevailing, is nonsense. Impure political purposes, which the wretches seek, must be hidden in their desperate attempt to host the international games.

What are their impure political purposes? Their purposes are to fabricate two Koreas by camouflaging South Korea, a colony of the U.S. imperialists, as an independent state, and to lay a foundation for the long-term power of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the murderer.

All these facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are the destroyers of North-South dialogue, the disturbers of peace, and war maniacs.

13 March 1986

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppets must immediately stop the provocative "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercise in compliance with the tenor of the times and the demands of the world's peace-loving people, withdraw the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea, and discontinue the fascist suppression of the South Korean people at once.

The South Korean workers, our brothers, should more staunchly fight, upholding the anti-U.S., antiwar, antinuclear, and peace-loving banner to achieve the country's peace and peaceful reunification together with us, pool strength together in jointly developing and utilizing the resources in the North and South, and promote the prosperity and development of the country.

The entire working class in the northern half of our republic will carefully watch (every) move of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, always increase revolutionary alertness, and prepare for a perfect combat posture to smash any war provocation maneuver of the wretches at a single stroke, upholding the order of the KPA supreme commander.

We will effect new revolutionary upsurges on all fronts of socialist economic construction by powerfully carrying out the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--while upholding the militant tasks set forth by the great leader in his New Year's address and at the 11th Plenary Session of the Sixth Party Central Committee. [applause]
[shouts of slogans]

Youth Representative

SK220910 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1053 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Speech by Kim Yong-chon, representative of the youths and students, at mass rally held at the Pyongyang gymnasium on the afternoon of 20 February to support the KPA supreme commander's order--recorded]

[Text] Comrades:

I rushed to this place to add the shouts of indignation of our youths and students to the protesting voices of the people in the northern half of the republic.

Because of the "Team Spirit 86" nuclear war exercise which the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are waging, the danger of a new war is coming nearer to us and the danger of nuclear calamities is storming into the homeland moment by moment.

The KPA supreme commander's order issued some time ago is an initiative measure to check and frustrate the new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets and is a just step to remove the danger of a nuclear war looming heavily over the fatherland.

In the name of the youths and students gathered here and the Korean youths, I fully support and concur with the KPA supreme commander's order.
[applause] [shouting of slogans]

Preventing a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula and removing its danger are, at present, a primary task assigned to the world's progressive people as well as to the Korean people.

Those in the past discovered atomic energy and began to utilize it for the civilization of mankind, social progress, and the living of man. However, the U.S. imperialists adopted this precious success attained by mankind as a means for their aggression and war and have made bad use of it for murdering man and destroying civilization.

Why are the U.S. imperialists further increasing their nuclear armed forces in South Korea, where they have already deployed some 1,000 nuclear weapons? While using their country as a site of a war exercise, are the U.S. imperialists waging the "Team Spirit 86" nuclear war exercise in South Korea, tens of thousand-ri away? No, this is not true.

The U.S. imperialists have turned South Korea into the largest nuclear powderkeg in the Far East for their strategy toward Asia. They are introducing numerous strategic nuclear weapons into South Korea, and are waging such nuclear war exercises as the "Team Spirit 86" exercise there in order to realize their wild ambition for world supremacy.

At present the U.S. imperialists are trying to earn windfall profits by egging on the South Korean puppets in making the youths in the North and South, the same compatriots, point guns at and fight each other to realize their strategy toward Asia.

How can your youths, who should shoulder the future of the fatherland and take the lead in peaceful construction for the prosperity and development of the country, become the victims of a proxy war for the U.S. imperialists?

Along with the youths and students in the northern half of the republic, I resolutely denounce the aggressive "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercise of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, which leads the situation on the Korean peninsula to the eve of a war while escalating a nuclear war exercise to inflict nuclear calamities on our nation. [shouting of slogans]

At present the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are churning out sophisms about an "annual" or "defensive" exercise to hide the aggressive and offensive nature of the "Team Spirit" war exercise. However, this is nothing but a trick to hide the offensive content of the military exercise.

The U.S. imperialists are a crafty enemy who, despite the fact that they have committed aggression against South Korea, have always pretended themselves to be liberators or protectors. This brazen enemy is making South Korea a living human hell where no man can live, instigating the Chon Tu-hwan to accelerate fascistization in South Korea.

Under what state has South Korea been placed at present? South Korea has been placed under a grave state in which opposition figures, youths, students, workers, and others cannot even breathe in the face of suppression with bayonets.

Yesterday some 70 opposition party and antisystem figures who participated in the signature-collection campaign for constitutional revision were arrested; today, some 200 youths and students who demanded the legislation of a nation-, masses-, and democracy-oriented constitution were illegally arrested.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppets issued a special emergency alert order to all policemen, plunged the whole of South Korea into a state of martial law, and perpetrated the fascist tyranny of completely besieging the houses of democratic figures Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam by mobilizing (?riot) policemen and of cutting their (?contacts) with the outside.

Furthermore, the South Korean fascist clique is threatening that it will arrest, without warrants, those participating in the signature-collection campaign for constitutional revision because they do not want long-term power for traitor Chon Tu-hwan, but demand a peaceful power transfer through a direct presidential election system, and that it will arrest even those who are sympathetic to the campaign.

Look at this reality. Even the primary rights of man, such as a signature-collection campaign, are banned by laws and people are indiscriminately arrested and detained by mobilizing armed policemen. What laws, order, freedom, and democracy exist in South Korea? South Korea indeed has been reduced to a more miserable grave of human rights than under Yusin rule.

While looking at today's reality of South Korea, we graphically see the signs of the doom of Pak Chong-hui's Yusin dictatorship, which has been buried in a grave.

Despite the fact that they have turned South Korea into a place where there is no law, the South Korean puppets are babbling that everything should be tolerated to host the Olympic Games. Even though the Olympic Games are very important, how can leaving intact the dark society, in which it is difficult to breathe, be tolerated, let alone the exercise of man's rights?

The South Korean puppets are clamoring about the maintenance of discipline or social stability. This is trickery to realize the policy of two Koreas and the wild desire for a long-term power. The South Korean youths, students, and people will no longer tolerate the stifling reality of South Korea, but will counter the wretches' fascist suppression with greater protests.

The U.S. imperialists must stop the aggressive "Team Spirit 86" nuclear war exercise and withdraw the U.S. troops and all nuclear weapons from South Korea without delay. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan must not follow the U.S. imperialists' policy of war, but must immediately stop the atrocity of suppressing youths and students. [shouting of slogans]

If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets dare to ignite a new war in Korea in defiance of our warnings, our youths and students will deal a thousand-fold and hundred-fold annihilating blow to the aggressors at the cost of the honor of the Korean youths.

All youths and students in the northern half of our republic will always firmly stand on the side of the South Korean people and powerfully fight to expedite national reunification under the wise leadership of the great leader and around the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

We will prepare for a perfect combat mobilization posture to counter the aggressive maneuvers of the enemy, upholding the KPA supreme commander's order, and work and live in a strained and mobilized posture, keenly watching the "Team Spirit 86" war exercise of the wretches. [applause]
[shouting of slogans]

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY CONTRASTS NORTH, SOUTH APPROACHES TO DIALOGUE

SK130940 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 12 Feb 86 p 2

[Editorial: "The Reconstruction of the Seoul-Sinuiju Railway and an 'Order of Mobilization'"]

[Text] Despite the fact that Usu [the second of the 24 seasonal divisions in the lunar calendar], when the frozen Taedong River melts, is drawing near, and that spies are being swapped between the East and the West, the cold climate prevailing on and around the Korean peninsula does not seem to be turning warm easily.

Under the situation in which the North-South dialogue, which had continued in the midst of difficulties, was suspended and military cooperation between North Korea and the Soviet Union has been strengthened, Kim Il-song, supreme commander of the North Korean army, "ordered" the regular armed forces and militias of North Korea to "assume a combat mobilization posture" on 10 February, thus shocking us once again.

Pyongyang radio reported that North Korea issued this order to all the armed forces in connection with the launching of the "Team Spirit-86" Korean-U.S. joint military exercise, which it used as an excuse to suspend the North-South dialogue.

This is not the first time North Korea has acted in such a way as to increase tension. Whenever the "team Spirit" exercise has been conducted, North Korea has issued an "order to enter a semi-war state" and an "order for a combat mobilization posture."

Because the enhancement of the Korean-U.S. joint defense posture is the greatest obstacle to its preparations for southward invasion, North Korea shows such over-sensitivity to the Korean-U.S. joint military exercise. Everyone knows that the "Team Spirit" exercise, which has been staged for 11 consecutive years, is not an offensive-oriented drill for northward invasion, but an exercise that focuses on the question of how swiftly U.S. troops from the U.S. mainland can be mobilized into an actual war and to counter southward invasion. For this reason, Korea and the United States have invited North Korea to observe this exercise. Instead of replying to this invitation, however, North Korea has used the invitation as an excuse to suspend the North-South dialogue.

As a result, the North-South dialogue, which had continued with dim prospects, was completely suspended, and the North-South economic talks scheduled for January, a preliminary contact for North-South parliamentary talks slated for 18 February, and a visit to Pyongyang by the Red Cross delegation scheduled for 26 February were all called off.

At a time when the North-South dialogue has been placed in the state of suspension, the Ministry of Transportation, in its New Year's briefing, disclosed a plan to reconstruct 7 km of the Munsan-Imjin railway, part of the Seoul-Sinuiju railway, thereby drawing attention. This section is part of the 12-km Munsan-Changdan railway, which was destroyed during the Korean War. It has been learned that this construction project, which will be carried out with 7 billion won from the 1986 budget, will require a total of 21.8 billion won before it is completed.

At North-South economic talks in November 1984, during which ways to conduct exchanges of materials between the North and South and economic cooperation were studied, North and South Korea mutually proposed the reconnection of the Seoul-Sinuiju railway to make the transport of materials easier, thus making the fellow countrymen buoyant with a dream for unification.

However, the Seoul-Sinuiju railway has been left rusty since then, symbolizing the deadlock of the North-South dialogue, and the "locomotive which wants to move" has also been left as it is.

Even though the North-South dialogue is suspended, our side has decided to launch the work of reconstructing the rusty Seoul-Sinuiju railway to prepare for North-South exchanges that may be realized at some point. The combat mobilization order to the North Korean armed forces markedly contrasts with the plan to reconstruct the Seoul-Sinuiju railway. Even though dialogue is placed in the state of suspension, it is necessary to scrupulously carry out what we should do today, looking forward to the distant future of unification.

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CSO: 4107/081

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KIM TAE-CHUNG, KIM YONG-SAM ON CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION

SK260518 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0510 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Feb (KCNA)--Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, co-chairmen of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, on 25 February bitterly condemned the scheme of the military fascist clique not to discuss the question of the "constitutional" amendments till 1989, according to an AP report from Seoul.

At a press conference held after a meeting of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam dismissed the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's "proposal" for holding off debate on changing the "constitution" until 1989 at a "meeting of representatives of three major political parties" held on 24 February as one "not worth consideration."

The two Kims asserted that it was "incomprehensible" to the opposition groups and to the people of all strata that "peaceful" moves toward changing the "constitution" should not be taken up until 1989. They said that the proposal was "not worth serious discussion" and that the opposition position was that the "constitution" must be amended before 1988 so elections that year could be held under a new system.

They said that since the traitor "will quit office in 1988," he is "not qualified to talk about 1989." They said the opposition objective is to amend the "constitution," not merely study it.

The two declared that the signature campaign will go on, and will be expanded throughout South Korea. They called again for the traitor to outline a "detailed timetable for democratization" by this spring.

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CSO: 4100/089

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

TEAM SPIRIT REHEARSAL FOR TRIANGULAR ALLIANCE

SK191018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Feb (KCNA)--The "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercises are a dangerous war rehearsal aimed to set in motion the aggressive U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance, says NODONG SINMUN today in an article headlined "To Set in Motion Triangular Military Alliance."

The triangular military alliance is a military bloc formed by the U.S. imperialists to use the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets in their aggression on the DPRK and other socialist countries of Asia, the paper notes, and continues:

The "Team Spirit 86" is a war rehearsal geared to round off the triangular military alliance because Japan is used as a "supply base" and "relay base" in the rehearsal, participated in by officers of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces."

The U.S. imperialists scheme to realise the integration of military actions for the formation of a triangular military alliance by making high-ranking officers of the Japanese "SDF" directly participate in the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises and, at the same time, holding U.S.-Japan joint military exercises and military rehearsal of the Japanese "SDF" with a view to indirectly inveigling the "SDF" into the joint military rehearsal.

The joint military rehearsal is becoming all the more dangerous because the Japanese reactionaries take part in the rehearsal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army.

The Korean people and the world's peaceloving people are watching with sharp vigilance the reckless moves of the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries. The U.S. imperialists must discontinue the "Team Spirit 86."

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CSO: 4100/089

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

RED CROSS DELEGATE URGES RESUMPTION OF TALKS

SK260200 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Yi Yong-tok, chief delegate of our side, said that it is very regrettable that the 11th round of North-South Red Cross talks, scheduled to be held in Pyongyang today, was aborted because of the North Korean side's measure to suspend the talks.

Through a commentary on the abortion of the 11th round of North-South Red Cross talks today, chief delegate Yi Yong-tok stated: If it genuinely wants to solve the question regarding dispersed families, the North Korean side should deeply repent of the wrong act of adding pain to the suffering of separation once again and hold talks at an early date as the host side for the 11th round of North-South Red Cross talks.

Saying that one of the characteristics of Red Cross humanitarian work is to unconditionally conduct the work at any place and any time, regardless of whether we are in peacetime or wartime, chief delegate Yi Yong-tok noted: The North Korean side's unilateral postponing of the agreed upon talks by raising a question that has no direct relation to humanitarian work is an act of clearly infringing upon the spirit of the Red Cross, and the North Korean side will not be able to shirk responsibility for this.

In connection with the North Korean side's statement on the unilateral suspension of North-South talks on 21 January under the excuse of our side's military exercise, our side pointed out the unjust nature of the North Korean side's suspension of dialogue and urged the North Korean side to hold talks as scheduled. Through a telephone notice on 23 January, our side urged the North Korean side to come back to the spirit of the Red Cross and hold the 11th round of North-South Red Cross talks.

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CSO: 4107/086

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PAPER VIEWS DPRK PROPAGANDA ON KIM CHONG-IL'S BIRTHDAY

SK180151 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Feb 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Madness in P'yong"]

[Text] It is probably without precedent that a political leader, while still alive, is honored and feted wildly with his birthday declared a public holiday. This weird anachronism is happening in the communist-ruled northern half of the Korean peninsula again this year.

Last Sunday marked the 44th anniversary of the birth of the immature and impetuous despot Kim Chong-il, son and prospective successor of the aging dictator Kim Il-song in Pyongyang. The annual propaganda hoopla staged both at home and abroad to exalt the Kims has reached maddening proportions.

However, the intense campaign for the personality cult is meeting with greater failure this year as more and more North Korean officials and agents have either bungled their costly publicity stunt or been caught red-handed committing various infamous crimes everywhere.

To coincide with the age of the junior Kim multiplied by ten, 440 youths were chosen to join a skiing march to scale Mt Paektu, atop which they took an oath of "infinite loyalty" to the emerging monolith of Kim Chong-il. Numerous rallies, oath-taking ceremonies and marches are being organized to pay homage to the junior Kim.

These include group pilgrimages to historical sites commemorating the growth and revolutionary exploits of the father and son. Historical facts are distorted and fabricated to show the Kim family in the best light possible. Chong-il was born in Samarkand in the Soviet Union, but recent official accounts say he comes from the "sacred environs" of Mt Paektu in order to lend him an increased nationalistic aura.

During this past year alone, millions of dollars were spent in running over 700 advertisements for the Kims in overseas newspapers and magazines. The sensible eyes and ears of the world can no longer be deceived and cajoled by such foolhardy attempts.

They no longer need to be told of the countless cases of smuggling, extortion, default of loans and contracts and of the export of terrorism -- the North

Koreans have been caught in the act. Nothing could be more preposterous than to indulge in the nonsense of Kim's birthday orgy and war preparations while the North Korean population is being starved and exploited.

JPRS-KAR-86-010
13 March 1986

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

AFGHANISTAN STATEMENT ON TEAM SPIRIT--Pyongyang, 25 Feb (KCNA)--A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan made public a statement on 15 February in denunciation of the "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet army. The statement says: The military exercises being staged by the United States and South Korea are not only a threat to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea but also a downright challenge to the proposal of the government of the DPRK on removing the tension. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan resolutely denounces such hostile and provocative moves of the United States and its puppet regime, South Korean authorities, and expresses support to the proposal of the DPRK on discontinuing large-scale military exercises on the Korean peninsula and its vicinity. We reaffirm support to the just proposal of the DPRK for the peaceful reunification of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0443 GMT 25 Feb 86] /9604

CSO: 4100/089

OLYMPIC GAMES

NODONG SINMUN ARTICLE ON SOUTH USING OLYMPICS

SK181009 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 18 Feb 86

["Olympic Games Must Not Be Used for Sinister Political Purpose"--KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Feb (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a signed article denouncing the South Korean puppet clique for trying to use the Olympic Games for a sinister political purpose.

Noting that lately the South Korean puppets are threatening people, intensifying suppressive steps and whipping up the consciousness of confrontation against us, the daily says: On 13 February Chon Tu-hwan the puppet raved that "subversive action" of the North should be guarded against and "collective action" be thoroughly dealt with in view of the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Olympic Games.

Their acts are designed to shift the responsibility for the growing social instability in South Korea on to the democratic forces in South Korea and us and use this as a pretext to justify their suppression and incite the consciousness of confrontation against us.

The Olympic Games cannot be an excuse to intensify the fascist suppression and veil the shipping up of the North-South confrontation, the paper notes, and says: The suppression and the policy of confrontation will bring nothing good to their organisers but only increase social instability in South Korea and heighten tension on the Korean peninsula.

The sports circles and the peaceloving people of the world now oppose the scheme of the splittists to hold the Olympic Games in Seoul in pursuance of a sinister political aim and demand that the 24th Olympic Games be cohosted by the North and the South of Korea. The South Korean authorities must lend an ear to this demand.

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CSO: 4100/086

OLYMPIC GAMES

DPRK OFFICIAL SAYS ASIAN GAMES DECISION 'PENDING'

OW210629 Tokyo KYODO in English 0614 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] Tokyo, 21 Feb KYODO -- A North Korean sports official visiting Japan said Friday that North Korea's participation in the Asian games to be held in Seoul later this year is still pending.

Pak Myong-chol, chief of the North Korean delegation to the Asian winter games, said that Pyongyang will make a final decision on the matter after watching the progress in the third sports talks between the north and south scheduled for June 10-11 in Lausanne, Switzerland.

Pak, the first vice chairman of the North Korean sports guidance committee, made the remarks in an interview with Kyodo news service in Sapporo, where the winter games will be held from March 1 to 8.

The general view in Asia's sports circles has been that it is unlikely that North Korea will send a delegation to South Korea for the Asian games.

Pak's statement shows, however, there is still a possibility of North Korea taking part in the games. Seoul will also host the 1988 summer olympics.

The Lausanne talks have focused on North Korea's possible participation in organizing the 1988 olympics, but so far there has been no progress.

Pak denied he would meet South Korean sports officials in Sapporo, saying that the North-South sports talks are still under way in the Swiss City.

South Korea is also sending a team of athletes to Sapporo for the winter games -- the first of its kind in Asia.

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CSO: 4100/084

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CABINET INTERPELLATION CONTINUED

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 8 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] On the 7th of this month, the third day of its permanent committees' operations, the National Assembly continued its deliberation on the 1984 budget balance through the committees and, at the same time, commenced policy inquiries on the new fiscal year's budget.

The Steering Committee, which did not convene for 2 days because of the dispute over the committee agenda such as the review of the proposal by the Select Committee on Constitutional Amendments, met for its first session that day; however, it ended empty-handed because it became stalemated over the demand brought by the NKDP members upon Chairman Yi Se-ki for an apology relating to the case surrounding the election of the vice speaker of the Assembly.

Foreign Affairs Committee

Inquiries were made by Representatives Yi Jong-chan (DJP) and Yi Chul-sung and Yi Woo-hee (NKDP) as to the impact of the latest tightening of the close military ties between North Korea and the Soviet Union exhibited in such instances as the flights of Soviet fighter planes over North Korea and the call of Soviet warships at the port of Jinnampo, a western seaport of the Korean peninsula, upon our security and upon the reunification issue.

Minister of Reunification Pak Tong-jin clarified the matter by saying that "the North-South Conference could be held anytime as soon as the North Korean side accepts our summit proposal," stating that "there is a possibility of an ultimate summit as the North-South dialogue progresses," while he was commenting on the possibility and timing of the North-South Normalization Conference.

Minister Pak, however, stated that "it is desirable to hope for a substantive agreement on the issues of a relaxation of tensions, a peaceful settlement, and peaceful reunification through the opportunity of such conference since such a conference signifies a turning point in the 40-year history of the North-South division.

As for the content of the unified constitution, Minister Pak said, "fundamentally, establishment of a democratic republic based on the principle of the pursuit of national and democratic freedom and happiness would be ideal but

they would be researched and brought forward by a national unification council once such an institution is established by North and South Korea. There is as yet no detailed proposal for this constitution."

Foreign Minister Yi Won-Kyung said that the flights of the Soviet aircraft over the territory of North Korea appeared to be part of an effort to maintain the link between Vladivostok and Kam-ran airbase in Communist Vietnam and elaborated that "the Soviet flights over North Korean territory and the Soviet warships' call at the western seaport are considered new developments in the military aspects of North-South relations. The government will evaluate the overall questions as to the close ties between North Korea and the Soviet Union and take appropriate measures."

Minister Yi responded at one point that "it is true that there have been indications by some countries that they will open diplomatic relations with North Korea since the commencement of the North-South dialogue; the utmost effort will be made by the government to prevent such occurrences."

Responding to the question raised by Representative Chi Yon-tae (DJP) demanding clear countermeasures in view of the expected severe shortfalls in our long-range fishing in the northern ocean as a result of the [McNelson] bill of the U.S. Congress], in addition to such U.S. laws as the Jenkins Act which are already known to us, Minister Yi clarified the matter by saying that "the purpose of the act is to limit foreign fishing activities within U.S. boundaries and is expected to be passed by the U.S. Congress in 1986. We will try to see to it that the legislation does not harm us by consulting with the Alaskan Northern Sea Fishery Operations Committee and also by promoting joint Korean-U.S. fishing activities."

Interior Committee

Opposition party Representatives Pak Yong-man, Kim Tong-choo (NKDP), and Choe Chi-whan (KNP) zeroed in on the question of the government's special official hiring system by which it hires Service Academy graduates. They stressed that "it is not only against the equilibrium to engage in the special hiring of a large number of Service Academy graduates, considering the fact that their number is minor in comparison to that of civilian university or college graduates, but it is also contrary to the basic objectives of the Academy." They demanded that the practice be stopped. They further insisted upon hearing an explanation by the administration as to why such special hiring has resulted in placing them in such prestigious positions as 52 for the National Revenue Administration, 26 for the Customs Office, 30 for the Office of the Inspector General, 77 for the City of Seoul, 22 for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and 28 for the Ministry of Construction among a total of 638 cases.

Also, those opposition party representatives advocated a cut back on invitations to foreign dignitaries in view of the excessive waste of funds and either the improvement or abolition of the currently ineffective financial disclosure system for public officials. DJP representatives such as Kim Yang-pae questioned the administrative measures for the national budget austerity policy, for example, improved administrative efficiency, a public manpower management program, etc.

Minister of General Administration Pak Se-jik stated that "the points raised in the National Assembly as to the question of the special hiring of Service Academy graduates will be taken fully into consideration in the future to improve the system" and that "it is considered premature yet to disclose publicly the financial records of public officials."

Culture and Public Affairs Committee

In his answer, Minister of Culture and Education Son Je-suk said that "it is the policy to reduce the aggregate number of students enrolled in large universities as appropriate" and that "it will be thoroughly examined in conjunction with the results of a study conducted by the Subcommittee on Educational Reform and Review" in reply to the demand for reimplementation of the College Primary Examination by Representative Cung Nam (DJP).

Judiciary Committee

It was not until after 10 p.m. that the committee finally entered for a cabinet interpellation when the motion to call Solicitor General Su Dong-kwon before the committee was voted down; the motion was entered by the NKDP representatives, who pointed out that the Office of Public Prosecutor had been abusive over the case of Representatives Pak Chan-chong and Cho Sun-wi and also in the case of the earlier subpoena of the congressional aid.

Representative Mu Wan-sang (NKDP) said that "the Office of Public Prosecutor had raised no questions as to Representatives Pak Chan-chong and Cho Sun-wi up until the DJP intervened in the case, at which time the indictment was handed down, which was an unusually swift turn of proceedings." They followed up by insisting that "this leaves a strong impression that a political reprisal against Representative Pak was intended, in view of the upcoming general sessions of the National Assembly, by stripping him of his license to practice law." They strongly demanded that the charges against Representative Cho be dropped and that the probationary measures against Representative Pak's legal practice be lifted.

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CSO: 4107/028

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ASSESSES POLITICAL SITUATION ON ANNIVERSARY OF ELECTIONS

SK140041 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 12 Feb 86 p 2

[Editorial: "One year After the 12 February General Elections--Recovering Missing Politics Before It Is Too Late"]

[Text] We witnessed the expression of a very great deal of public opinion in the February elections just 1 year ago. It was regarded not only as a shock, but also a popular warning against the then-existing form of politics.

While carefully watching politicians who were pledging themselves and promising to do many sorts of things after the judgment of votes had been imposed, the people thought that they could enjoy politics worthy of the name thereafter. Just viewing the atmosphere at that time, filled with expectations, it is clear that the 12 February general elections were a turning point, in terms of re-development, in the 40-year history of the constitution.

However, what does the grave atmosphere that has been promoted around us at present, 1 year after the general elections, mean? The promises, pledges, and resolutions that were made in those days have all gone. In places where politics should exist, the cold wind of judicial and public power, replacing politics, is blowing hard.

This is the result of only seeking head-on confrontations, without concessions, by translating public opinion, which was expressed in the general elections, solely from a self-centered angle, without engaging in compromises or negotiations. What did the ruling and opposition politicians gain after losing all that precious time and after engaging in a tiresome war of attrition? Politics and the representation of public opinion are missing. It means that politics no longer belongs to politicians.

The current political situation can be characterized as follows: While the political parties and politicians, who must be kingpins in politics, are sighing, after being forced to the back-burner from the mainstream, such substitutes as the Prosecutor's Office, the police, the campuses, and religious circles are fighting with each other on the political stage. One side is restoring to the firm stand of ruthlessly punishing all acts relating to the signature campaign for the revision of the constitution, and the other side is too stubborn, saying that it will force the signature campaign issue even

if all 600,000 party members are detained or imprisoned. The people are very anxious about the inauspicious events this situation may lead to in the future. They did not cast votes just to see such a thrilling and dangerous situation.

Feeling as if they are standing on the precipice, the people hope to see politics regain its position and role before it is too late and to see this difficult situation overcome by use of political ability.

"Great politics" and "great reconciliation," respectively, are urged. However, how can we not see and witness the scene of face-to-face negotiations? As long as fundamental principles for resolving the political deadlock are presented, respectively, responsible politicians with real power must make efforts to find common grounds after putting these principles on the table and discussing them. This is really the due course of events.

Of course, it does not seem to be easy to narrow the big difference between one side, which regards a certain matter as "great politics," and the other side, which regards the same matter as "devoid of politics." However, we must find a way to narrow the difference. Moreover, this should be done by the National Assembly, where representatives of the people have gathered, by use of political ability. If they, as "representatives of the people," return to good sense and conscience and cherish even a little of the pure feeling that they possessed during the election campaign, some breakthrough can be achieved. If the best cannot be found, the second best can be chosen. If even the second best cannot be found, the third best can be chosen.

If we look back, the judgment in the February elections was clear and stern. The silence of the people, who had been regarded as existing with no interest, and been put on the back-burner of politics, was recognized as the silence with interest. That was the moment when we came to realize how fearful the people's eyes and ears can be. The stern judgment at that time was also a warning that those who sincerely work for the people and who sincerely administer state affairs for the state can survive that next judgment. It is necessary for ruling and opposition politicians to realize that the people are silently watching their every movement.

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CSO: 4107/082

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK PROSECUTOR INVESTIGATING MANIPULATORS OF STUDENT DEMONSTRATION

SK120006 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 9 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] On 8 February, the prosecutor's office, which is investigating the incident of the united demonstration at Seoul National University, began investigating on a priority basis three opposition organizations--The Council for the Promotion of Democracy, the League of National Movement for Democratic Reunification, and the Council of National Pastors for the Implementation of Justice and Peace--which are currently pushing ahead with the signature campaign for constitutional revision, in order to determine whether these organizations were involved in the incident or not and to search for the forces manipulating the incident behind the scenes.

Revealing that the prosecutors had begun investigating these three opposition organizations to examine forces behind the scenes, a high-ranking official in the Supreme Prosecutor's Office stressed that if any figure of these organizations is proved to be involved in this incident, he will be sternly punished.

The official also pointed out that the recent united demonstrations at Seoul National University were held during the vacation, and have a totally different nature from ordinary campus unrest. He said: The fact that some 1,000 students of 15 colleges and universities in Seoul have resolved to launch a signature campaign for constitutional revision, calling for the present constitution through violent demonstrations, is of grave significance. Thus, the prosecutor's office cannot but investigate the forces behind the scenes.

It has been learned that the prosecutor's office is concentrating the investigating forces of the prosecutor's office and the police on investigating the three opposition groups and radical leftist students, who are pushing ahead with the signature campaign for constitutional revision, so as to examine their mutual connections.

The prosecutor's office revealed that the three opposition groups, which are calling for a direct presidential election system, and the students, who are calling for establishment of the so-called Sammin Constitution, have the identical mutual intermediate goals of taking advantage of each other, although their ultimate views on constitutional revision are not the same.

With the recent incident of united demonstrations at Seoul National University as the occasion, the prosecutor's office has worked out principles to arrest

anyone engaged in any form of signature campaign for constitutional revision, including rallies, demonstrations, and collective acts, whether the person is a student, opposition figure, religious person or ordinary citizen, on charges of violating the Law on Assembly and Demonstration, the Law on Traffic and Roads, and other related regulations.

The prosecutor's office also said that it will thoroughly investigate documents related to the signature campaign for constitutional revision by obtaining a search and seizure warrant, and will punish those who signed the document or who simply sympathized with the campaign, although they did not directly participate in rallies or demonstrations in accordance with the related laws and regulations, including summary trial.

The prosecutor's office also has decided to deal with a national assemblyman when he engages in a street signature campaign in accordance with the Positive Law. [silchong pob]

In addition, the prosecutor's office, now directing the investigation of 180 students who were detained for the recent demonstration, will decide the scope of indictments by distinguishing radical leftist elements from mere sympathizers at the prosecution stage, just as it did concerning the occupation of the DJP building last year.

The concerned prosecution official also revealed that the extension of the scope of prosecution is based on the necessity of examining the forces behind the scenes, in addition to warning by demonstrating the principle of "punishing one to warn a hundred."

The official said that the authorities' policy is to refrain sending to trial those who clearly show signs of self-examination and whose degree of involvement is minor.

The prosecutor's office will distinguish those who will be indicted from others upon completion of the police investigation around 15 February, after receiving 84 out of the arrested students at the Seoul District Prosecutor's Office, 68 at the Southern District Office, and 37 at the Eastern District Office.

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CSO: 4107/082

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK AUTHORITIES DRAW UP PLANS TO ROOT OUT CAMPUS DISTURBANCES

SKI60812 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 16 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] The government within the year plans to thoroughly extirpate [chokkyol] campus problems involving dissident left-leaning ideologies and chronic disturbances on the campuses on the basis of developing the country, no matter what sacrifice this may entail.

On 15 February, a person in authority stated that because the campus problem has been a decisive factor hindering the development of the country as noted by many people, he will resolve this problem with a sense of responsibility, not on the basis of politics or of maintaining power but on the basis of the country.

He said that he intends to take measures in various fields with patience. He said further that if these measures fail to attain any results, he plans to review emergency measures for the suspension of operation [hyuop] and for the closing down of schools and departments.

This person in authority said that he cannot postpone the resolution of the campus problem until next year because the present moment is an important time when the destiny of the country is at stake and when we should carry out the great national events--the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics--and the task of realizing the peaceful transfer of power, which will be recorded in the history of our parliamentary politics as a monumental event.

According to the government's comprehensive measures for the campus problem, the investigative authorities have concentrated on preventing campuses from becoming "bases of disturbances." To achieve this end, the authorities plan to thoroughly search and arrest student leaders and ideologically indoctrinated students who are on the list, without exception, and to thoroughly expose background forces. The list of students who fall within the framework of movements have been distributed among police stations throughout the country. As has been announced publicly, the authorities plan to totally ban student meetings, to annually control the students' entry into other schools, to immediately deploy police forces on campuses in the case of campus disturbances, including political meetings, regardless of requests from the relevant school authorities so that they can quickly suppress these disturbances and to dispel feelings that the campuses are havens of demonstrations by searching the campuses at all times.

In accordance with this plan, simultaneous searching operations were conducted at night on 14 February. A stern principle will be applied to follow-up actions. The authorities plan to arrest those students who have participated in demonstrations without any distinct aim.

Considering that some publications have been the source of spreading left-leaning ideologies on campuses, the authorities have decided to ferret out these publications and those who have published and distributed them and to take action against them.

The investigative authorities have also decided to organize teams that will be exclusively in charge of investigation, to arrest those concerned, and to make a persistent investigation into background forces.

The educational authorities [kyoyukdangguk] have decided to concentrate on the work of helping professors and the parents of students jointly prevent and check students from carrying out political movements. They have also decided to establish a guidance system by departments and a system under which professors guide students in a responsible manner. In accordance with this decision, the authorities are reviewing a plan for throwing responsibility on professors in charge of the guidance of students in trouble. The authorities plan to urge professors in charge of student guidance to give information to the investigative authorities in case the students participate in demonstrations or commit radical acts, transcending the scope of the professors' guidance.

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CSO: 4107/082

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KWANGJU AMERICAN CULTURAL CENTER SEIZED

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 3 Dec 85 p 7

[Text] About 11:50 am on 2 December, nine university students, including four from Chonnam University and five from Chonbuk University, suddenly seized the American Cultural Center located at Hwanggumdong, Tonggu, Kwangju City, Chonnam Province, and resorted to a stay-in strike requesting an "immediate withdrawal of American pressure to ease import restrictions," an interview with American ambassador, an interview with foreign news reporter, and a debate with DJP, but about 9 o'clock at night after about 9 hours and 10 minutes, all were taken by the fast-moving police called in upon the Center's request.

This is the first time the American Cultural Center requested intervention of public power in connection with a student strike.

Those students taken by the police belong to the "Combined Honam Region Students for the Threefold National Movement Action Struggle Committee," and include three female students (one from Chonnam University and two from Chonbuk University.)

Those students taken to the Kwangju police station are under intensive investigation regarding conspiracy process behind the scenes and the motives and details of the seizure.

Seizure

About 10:30 am of the day, students gathered across the Kwangju American Cultural Center to watch the movements, and between 11:10 and 11:35 six of them entered the Center one by one disguised as library visitors after showing their residence certificate and belongings to four security guards at the main entrance. Next, trying to enter the Center in disguise as a library visitor were Chonnam University students, Mr Choe Hyang-dong (20, senior, administration major and the Committee chairman), Mr Sin Ho-sang (21, senior, trade major) and Miss Wi Un-ok (21, senior, French education major), and at the security guards' request for residence certificate, they instantly pushed them away and rushed into the Center.

At that point, the six students waiting at the porch about 6 meters away from the main entrance shouted "explosive" and threw two batteries toward the guards chasing the three students including Mr. Choe, then as the guards held back momentarily the students ran inside, locked doors and seized the director's office.

After locking doors of the director's office and setting up a barricade with desks and chairs, the students put up a large Korean national flag and bills saying "Withdraw import freedom that threatens the people's right to live" on the windows, and went on the stay-in strike while shouting such a slogan as "Down with current government," with white bands around their heads.

The American Cultural Center's Measure

At the time of seizure, the Kwangju American Cultural Center's director Mr. Spaventa was in Seoul on a business trip, and inside the Center were 16 people including three executives including the assistant director Cho Gyu-hun and employees.

As the director's office was suddenly seized by the students, the workers made the main entrance fast, and stood by in the assistant director's office and library without answering any phone calls from outside.

At 5:25 pm on the same day, four officers including the Center director Mr. Spaventa and the American Embassy security chief Mr. Rychak rushed to Kwangju by an American military craft, held a counterplan meeting at the assistant director's office, and attempted to contact with the striking students.

Upon receipt of the Center's request for talks, around 6:50 pm two representatives of the striking students, Mr. Choe Hyang-dong of Chonnam University and Mr. Mun Song-Sop (21, senior, German major) of Chonbuk University, came out of the director's office and met with five officers including the Center director Mr. Spaventa and the American Embassy security chief Mr. Rychak in the office of general affairs section chief.

The students presented three terms desired--an interview with the American ambassador, an interview with foreign news reporter, and a debate with DJP before the provincial office--but as the Center advised them to break up first, the meeting broke down around 7:45 in the evening.

The American Cultural Center attempted again at 8:20 pm to contact with the students before the police were called in, but failed to persuade them as they expressed their intent to give up talks.

Suppression and Taking

After the students seized the American Cultural Center, the Chonnam Province Police Bureau chief Hong Myong-gyun directed three companies of riot police force to be posted around the scene and kept a tight watch.

Immediately after the breakdown of the talks between the American Cultural Center and the students, the police notified the Center of its intent to forcibly break up the strike as of 8:30 p.m. and around 8 o'clock the police sent in 20 plain-clothes policemen through the backyard of Ywanggum Samgyopsal House, which is connected to the Center's back walls and emergency gate, but withdrew upon the Center's request for a second attempt to persuade the students.

After its failure in the second talks with the students around 8:20, the American Cultural Center accepted the police input, and around 9:00 p.m. 23 policemen, including the 20 plain-clothes suppression forces and three policewomen to take the schoolgirls, and two fire fighters entered through the same passage, and broke into the director's office through the door, spouting water with a fire hose, and took all the students in just 5 minutes around 9:05.

At the time of the break-in, one striking student ignited a fire-bottle, but it was soon put out by the water spouted from the fire hose.

The students were taken quietly without much resistance, and their clothes were soaked by the water hosed during the suppression.

List of Students Taken

Chonnam University: Choe Hyang-dong, Wi Un-ok, Sin Ho-sang, and Yi Jae-sok;
Chonbuk University: Mun Song-sop, Yi Jae-gyu, Kim Yong-suk, O Mi-suk, and Choe Nak-chang.

American Embassy Expresses Regret

On the 3rd, the spokesman of the American Embassy in Korea Mr. FitzGerald issued a statement in relation to the Kwangju American Cultural Center seizure incident, and said, "The United States has given a considerable effort to peacefully resolve the confrontation. But because of the students' refusal to meet with the Cultural Center's officers, police had to intervene," and said, "We think with regret of the students' conduct in the incident, and we think it was fortunate that the incident was settled like this."

13095/7051
CSO: 4107/057

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

UNIVERSITY HEADS RESOLVED TO RESTRICT STUDENT RALLIES

Student Activism

SK200118 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Presidents and deans of the nation's 111 universities and colleges yesterday resolved to restrict politically oriented student rallies and other activities through the strict application of school regulations.

In an eight-point resolution adopted during a meeting held at the Daehan Life Insurance Building in Yoido, the participants emphasized that those involved in violence and subversive activities will be punished. "Measures will also be taken against those who prepare such activities," the statement said.

The meeting, called into session to discuss a variety of campus issues, was also attended by Minister of Education Son Tchae-sok who said in a speech that "all available means will be taken to terminate campus disturbances within this year."

Indicating the collective disturbances by some students have greatly impaired academic atmosphere on campuses, the rectors said that the schools will take stern disciplinary measures against those students who are involved in political activities including the signature-collection campaign for a constitutional revision.

The heads of the colleges and universities stressed that they will not tolerate students who challenge the educational authority of school and professors under any circumstances.

They said that activities of student councils should be limited to campus affairs, and students beyond that level will be disciplined. "Student activities should be conducted within the sphere of guidance by professors and those who are off the track should mete out discipline," they said.

They added that they will improve various campus facilities to help create academic atmosphere, but see to it that those establishments are not utilized for undesirable purposes.

The educational leaders also decided to enhance ideology education and work out measures lest freshmen should be contaminated by impure ideologies.

Meanwhile, Education Minister Son warned against "such common assertions by students on the establishment of a government for masses based on the ideology of so-called Sammin (three democracies), legislation of Sammin constitution and their involvement in political activities including the signature-collection campaign."

"School authorities should be resolute, particularly against students taking part in the sign-in drive," he said, adding that the campaign is feared to contradict the constitutional order and damage the social discipline.

He called on college staff members to render concerted efforts against leftist ideologies and violence on the campus.

Council Operations To Be Monitored

SK210048 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] In order to effectively monitor the operation of student councils and other student organizations, Seoul National University plans to establish a "guidance committee" headed by the school president.

The establishment of the committee is based on the new guideline which the state-run university has worked out to govern the operation of students councils from the coming spring semester.

The new guideline is virtually based on the Education Ministry's five guiding principles concerning the establishment of student councils, including council regulations and qualification of council chairmen. The five principles were given early last year by the ministry in an effort to curb the arbitrary operation of student bodies.

Under the new guideline, which will be adopted in a meeting of SNU college deans next week, student councils and their affiliated bodies should obtain approval from the guidance committee on their membership and activities.

The new guideline, however, is expected to raise conflicts between students and school authorities in the new semester, some school officials said.

Last year, the SNU and a large number of other state-run and private universities and colleges failed to form student councils because of conflicts resulting mainly from the ministry's five principles.

Originally, the state-run school had considered allowing students to join student councils on an optional basis in the new semester. However, school officials said, the plan was dropped as many faculty members opposed the idea.

Meanwhile, the university held a faculty meeting yesterday afternoon to review last year's academic achievement and to discuss school affairs for this year.

In the five-point resolution they adopted, the SNU faculty members said that they will do their best to maintain campus order and protect the education authority of school and professors.

AMCHAM Protest Court's Decision

SK190124 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] Fifteen students indicted for the seizure on Nov 4 of the American Chamber of Commerce office remained silent while being examined by a prosecutor in an opening hearing yesterday, protesting the court's decision to divide them into two groups for trial.

They, from seven universities in Seoul, raided on the AMCHAM office in the Choson Hotel in downtown Seoul at 11 a.m. and staged a two-hour sit-in, calling for an end to the U.S. pressure to open up the Korean market.

They are charged with illegal intrusion and detention of female clerks there. Seven of them are accused additionally of attempted arson.

In the hearing held at the Seoul District Criminal Court, Ku Pon-ung, a Seoul National University senior, declared that he and his colleagues would go on an indefinite hunger strike in protest against the government's crackdown on student activists.

The accused explained that their refusal of the prosecution examination was to demand that the court panel withdraw its plan to try them separately.

The opening hearing, originally scheduled for Jan 14, had been delayed two times by the prosecution and court authorities which feared possible courtroom commotions by students.

Student Defendants Protest Punishment

SK200108 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] Anti-government slogans uttered by student defendants defying a court trial forced a court panel to order them out of the courtroom, while continuing with trial proceedings in a hearing on the seizure of the ruling party's institute yesterday.

Six student activists of Seoul National University, including Miss Yi Chin-sun, a sociology major, stood at the bar for the first time since their arrest and indictment.

They are among the 193 students on trial for their implication in the Nov 18th occupation of and sit-in at the ruling Democratic Justice Party's political training center in Karak-dong, southern Seoul.

They, not caring about warnings issued by judge Yi Kon-ung, declared that they could not respect the court trial, which they described as a "simple ceremonial course in the crackdown on student activism."

The refusal of court trial, they also said, is part of their protest against the prison authorities' punitive actions against 24 of their colleagues.

Ex-Korea University Head To Testify

SK200123 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] A Seoul District criminal court trying five Korea University students yesterday decided to summon Kim Chun-yop, former president of the university, to hear his testimonies during the next session Feb 26.

The court made the decision at the request of the defendants including Ho In-hoe, 23, a senior majoring in political and diplomatic science who once headed the radical students group called "Sammintu."

Education Ministry Urges Student Guidance

SK220037 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] The Education Ministry yesterday held a meeting of deans in charge of academic and student affairs at the 34 universities and colleges in Seoul and called for enhanced student guidance against political activities in the spring semester.

The deans were told that student moves to collect signatures for amendment of the constitution should be curbed through strict application of school regulations.

The ministry instructed that student activities be closely watched, along with student council programs, to keep students from violating school regulations.

It was also stressed to make the maximum use of the "orientation" sessions for new-comers to "inoculate" freshmen with ideas against radical thoughts and leftist ideology.

The meeting, which took place at the National Institute for Educational Evaluation, came two days after presidents of universities and colleges nationwide adopted a resolution opposing political activities on campus.

On Thursday, Educational Minister Son hosted a dinner meeting with 11 professors at the Seoul National University College of Social Sciences to discuss campus issues.

Teacher Investigated For Hiding Student Activist

SK220047 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] The prosecution yesterday instructed police to investigate a school teacher for sheltering a college activist wanted by police, without physically detaining him.

Police had originally sought a warrant to arrest Kim Won-kyu, 26, a teacher at the Oryu Middle School on the western outskirts of Seoul.

Kim is accused of providing a hideout to Yi Chong-taek, a Seoul National University senior who had been wanted for his role in campus unrest. Yi was caught while staying in Kim's rented room Wednesday.

The teacher might have been aware of the fact that Yi had been sought by police, a police officer said. But Kim had apparently not known that the activist was charged with extolling the communist regime of North Korea and thus violating the National Security Law, he said.

Teacher Kim and Yi, according to police sources, graduated from the same high school, with the former four years earlier than the latter.

A catholic priest was convicted in 1982 for sheltering three persons who had set fire to the U.S. cultural center building in Pusan.

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CSO: 4100/083

SOUTH KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

RELIGIOUS PERSONS' CAMPAIGN--The prosecution instructed the police yesterday to question religious persons as well in case they participate in the signature collection campaign initiated by the opposition camp last week. The instruction came after it was reported that Rev Pak Hyong-kyu and about 10 other presbyterian ministers organized a sign-in campaign headquarters Monday. The prosecution said the signature-gathering campaign by the religious persons, like the one by opposition politicians, would be an act violating the law governing assemblies and demonstrations. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Feb 86 p 8 SK]

DJP PLANS ASSEMBLY SESSION--The ruling Democratic Justice Party plans to hold a special National Assembly session around mid-March to deal with spending political issues and bills concerning the people's livelihood. Party floor leader Yi Se-ki yesterday said that his party will seek dialogues with opposition parties starting late this week or early next week to discuss the matter. "Our party is also considering convening the session earlier than the original plan, if the opposition New Korea Democratic Party give up the extra parliamentary struggles and keep the principle of parliamentary democracy," Yi said. He was reporting the DJP's floor strategies to a party caucus held at the party's Central Political Training Institute in eastern Seoul. Yi said that the major opposition party demands the convocation of the session as part of its plan to link the extra-assembly struggles with its "floor struggles." [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Feb 86 p 1 SK]

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S. KOREA/ECONOMY

PUBLICATIONS ASSOCIATION ON FOREIGN COPYRIGHT PROTECTION

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 2 Oct 85 p 1

[Paid advertisement by members of the Taehan Publications Culture Association:
"Our Advocacy on the Protection of Foreign Copyrights"]

[Text] Recently our country has been facing great difficulties because of great powers' unreasonable pressure on us for open-door economic policies. In particular, the United States, employing foreign trade protectionism as a weapon, is strongly demanding that we protect intellectual ownership; and it is persistently applying pressure on our country so that our country will join the international copyright treaty. Coping with such a situation, our government, it seems, is going to set forth 1988 as the year in which our country will join the international copyright treaty.

Under such circumstances as these, we, the Taehan Publications Culture Association, deeply felt the grave importance of the situation, were greatly worried about the danger of a hasty decision which might come about, held discussions cautiously and multilaterally, and are now declaring our stand as follows:

As Things Stand Now, It Would Be a Premature For Our Country to Join the International Copyright Treaty.

We contend that it would be a premature, in the light of our situation of today, to join the international copyright treaty in order to protect foreigners' copyright in general. Achieving so far a considerable economic growth, our country is still remaining in the status of a developing country; and therefore, we are faced with an urgent task to introduce foreign culture and technology rapidly. At such a juncture as this, if we join the international copyright treaty, we might have to face the dangerous situation in which those great powers, enjoying copyrights, arbitrarily control or impose restrictions on our introduction of the most up-to-date technology, knowledge, information, and foreign culture; and it would be impossible for us to avoid misgivings in effecting the situation in which our country's information industry and culture would have to follow the path set forth by great powers.

Furthermore, our country is in the situation in which it only has to carry a unilateral burden of importing culture and cannot expect any gains from exports of culture at all. And, the phenomenon of seriously adverse current of culture will be deepened further. It is foreseen, on the other hand, that our publishing circles will shrink greatly due to direct and indirect influences of foreign cultural capitals.

Therefore, if our industrial and cultural circles face such a situation as this without any preparations, they would get a great shock that might greatly affect the future of not only our publishing circles but also our country, we are firmly convinced.

The Issue of the Protection of Foreign Copyrights Is Not an Economic Issue But a Cultural Task.

If it is a fact that our government is stepping up its efforts to join the international copyright treaty simply as a so-called economic measure to get rid of trade friction, it would be simply a short-range stopgap measure; it would be anything but a sagacious measure designed for the future of our country, we believe. This is because the development of a country can be assured only when not only economy but also academic works, arts, sciences, education, and other various arenas of the culture secure their foundation. Therefore, it is urgently requested that this issue be dealt with from a fundamental macroscopic point of view for the future of our country.

If the Protection of Foreigners' Copyrights Is Inevitable, the Best Way To Do So Would Be a Step-By-Step, Gradual Protective Measure By Means of Domestic Law.

If the protection of foreign copyrights is inevitable, although it is still premature in the light of our realities, it would be the best way to enact a domestic law designed to protect foreign copyrights or to add some provisions to existing laws to protect them, and to set forth the time for joining the International Copyright Treaty following the evaluation of results of those legislations.

In case when we protect foreigners' copyrights by means of domestic laws, the pressure on us for joining the international treaty would be lessened, and we would be able to secure our right to selection of the knowledge, information, and foreign culture which we need. Furthermore, there would be no such phenomenon of the restriction or delay in introduction of foreign culture. In addition to this doing so would provide us with a way to choose, step by step, objectives and the scope of the protection of foreign copyrights and a way for the publishing circles to avoid a shock it might get otherwise and to make preparations for joining the international treaty.

It Is Hoped That the Results of Our, Publishing Circles', Negotiations To Be Made at Civilian Level, Be Reflected in Government Policies

Our publishing circles have already discussed with the U.S. publishing circles the ways of protecting copyrights internationally. Representatives of publishing circles of both countries met and discussed their stands on the following two occasions: on 12 May 1984 in Mexico; and on 10 July 1984 in Seoul. During those meetings, our side explained the following plan: to protect foreigners' copyrights, by means of a domestic law, in connection with the reprint publications of foreign books; to protect the right to translation after an interval of time; then to create necessary conditions and make necessary preparations for exchanges of international copyrights; and [finally] to set forth the time for joining the International Copyright Treaty. The U.S. side then expressed agreement with our side.

Therefore, it is strongly hoped that the government will make policy decisions on the protection of foreign copyrights after watching further the results of such negotiations held at the civilian level and sufficiently considering the views of publishing circles--the party directly concerned.

2 October 1985

Members of the Taehan Publications Culture Association

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S. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

ROK STRENGTHEN LABOR DIPLOMACY--Seoul, 20 Feb (OANA-YONHAP)--The South Korean Labor Ministry plans to strengthen its labor diplomacy in various ways, in a bid to help foreigners take a right view of labor realities in Korea, a ministry source said Thursday. The measure is also aimed at coping with developments in international labor environments and at breaking foreigners' misconception that Korea's labor conditions lag behind international standards, the source said. International labor circles are trying to link Korea's labor conditions to trade, charging that Korean-made goods be excluded from the benefits of generalized system of preference, the source explained. In order to win support for Korea's joining the international labor organization, the ministry will host an international labor conference here this fall. It plans to invite some 30 countries to the Seoul event. In addition, the ministry will send labor officials to the United States and European countries to collect information on labor affairs overseas, the source said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0715 GMT 20 Feb 86 SK]

TRADE UNION MEMBERS ARRESTED--Police yesterday arrested three trade union members on charges of creating courtroom chaos and inflicting injuries on prison guards. Police also booked three others on the same charges. The three arrested are Pak Kyu-hyong, Miss Hwang Myong-chin and Miss Sang Ok-cha, all members of the Chonggye Garment Trade Union, the most militant group of dissident laborers. They are accused of having disturbed a hearing on Min Chong-tok, former head of the union, hustling policemen out of the courtroom, held at the Seoul District Criminal Court on Feb 3. According to police, they shouted, "Remove the riot policemen from the courtroom. Otherwise, we will go out." They also inflicted injuries on several prison guards in scuffles with them following the hearing, accusing them of barring them from meeting their leader on trial. The booked included Mrs Pak Ae-suk, the wife of the indicted union member. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Feb 86 p 8 SK]

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CSO: 4100/083

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

HI-TECH INDUSTRY SPENDS BILLIONS OF WON ON EMPLOYEE TRAINING

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 23 Nov 85 p 2

[Article by Kim Uy-tae: "Industry Spends 10 Billion Won on Retraining"]

[Text] Until recently, business executives were reluctant to invest in employee training. Nowadays those executives are beginning to understand the proposition "industry is manpower" and increase their educational investment by giving top priority to employee training.

At the height of the employee training fever many business groups are expanding or initiating their own training facilities. Also those institutions specializing in employee training for the business community and in lectures by well-respected professors from universities and institutions and specialists from various fields are in the limelight.

It is estimated that the total budget that domestic business groups are planning to invest in employee training this year amounts to approximately 100 billion won.

Previously, new and middle-echelon employees were the main targets of employee training programs, but now top executives are found among trainees. Active movement of those institutions providing employee training programs and by lecturers in various specialized fields gives the impression that employee training has become its own business.

The main curricula include: marketing in stiff competition; moral education to cope with the repercussions of curtailed business operations; OA (office automation) computer training for better adjustment in the coming information age; and reduction of production costs. In the early 1980's popular curricula such as mountaineering and self-discipline training are no longer in the training program.

Hyundai Business Group has increased its employee training budget for this year from 4.8 billion won of last year to 70 billion won in order to train 168,000 employees. Hyundai Electronics, Hyundai Heavy Industries, Hyundai Automobile, etc. have their own employee training divisions. But essential training programs come from the "Center for the Development of Human Resources," which is directly under the Hyundai Business Group Chairman. Interestingly, Hyundai

offers short-term college-level courses for high school graduates and puts its emphasis on the interconnection between the education and on-the-job training.

Lucky-Goldstar Group's training budget for this year amounts to 17 billion won, up 28 percent from last year's 13.6 billion won, which is the largest of its kind and equals the budget of the Samsung Business Group. The budget is divided into 9.5 billion won for domestic training programs and 7.5 billion won for training abroad. The target number for its training programs reaches 215,000 employees, which covers new employees as well as executives.

The Samsung Business Group's budget of 17 billion won is 4 billion won larger than last year's. Its training programs will reach 500,000 employees at four sub-group training centers and the Yongin Group Training Center. Its training programs cover all levels of employees three times a year.

The Daewoo Business Group has allotted 7.5 billion won for this year's training expenses, out of which 450 million won will be used for the so-called "Storm 85," a program designed for the revitalization of its organizations. "Storm 85" aims at about 7,000 cadre employees who are in positions from assistant manager upward, and it emphasizes the reestablishment of the Group. Daewoo finds the best bet for its survival into the 21st century in its cultivation of talent among its employees and concentrates its business efforts in employee training. Recently, Daewoo broke ground at Yongin to build a 20-billion-won Group Training Center.

In addition, the following business groups have allotted money for their employee training this year to underline its importance: Hanjin Business Group 5 billion won; Ssangyong Business Group 3.75 billion won; Kia Industry, Inc. 3.6 billion won; Doosan Business Group 2.3 billion won; Lotte Business Group 1.2 billion won; Tong-a Business Group 1.1 billion won; Kumho Business Group 750 million won; and Sammi Business Group 500 million won.

Those lecturers, who are frequently invited by the business community to help its employee training program are known to earn attractive fees. For example, Yun Un-ki, the director of the "Center for Management Information Strategy and Study," made 8 million won per month from his lectures. The author of "The Third Wave," Dr Toffler, visited Korea and made the Korean business community realize the value of the administration of industrial information. Mr Yun was one of those who benefited from the situation.

Lecture fees paid to the lecturers are quite generous: "superior class" receives 100-120,000 won per hour and "A class" 70-80,000 won per hour. Presently, the number of "superior" and "A class" lecturers is approximately 50, including Prof Pyon Hyong-yun (Seoul National University), Prof Cho Sun (SNU), Prof Kwak Su-il (SNU), Prof Hwang Il-ch'ong (Hanyang University), Prof Ku Pon-ho (Hanyang University), Prof Kim Tong-Ki (Korea University), Prof Pak Sung (Chungang University); Prof Yi O-ryong (Ehwa University), Mr Ch'oe Hyong-sop (chairman, systems Development Research Center), Prof Hong Il-sik (Center for the Study of Korean Culture, Korea University), Mr Yun Un-ki (director, Center for Management Information Strategy and Study, Mr Cho Chung-wan (vice chairman, Council of Industrial Standards), Mr Yi Han-bin (ex-deputy prime minister), Mr So Yun-pok, Mr Yi Yong-tae (president, Data Communications), etc. They give lectures on

a variety of subjects, such as marketing strategy, economy, hi-tech culture, art, attitudes toward life and jobs, etc.

Because of their diversification and specialization in various fields, many companies send their employees to a professional institution or a center specializing in employee training to avoid expensive and at times ineffective in-house training programs. There are approximately 60 training institutions and centers, but only about 20 of them are considered to be effective.

Since its founding in 1957, "Center for Productivity," the first of its kind, has trained 45,000 people from various corporations on subjects like productivity improvement techniques, marketing management, and so on.

The "Council for Standards," which specializes in the research and training of quality control, built its training facilities at Ansong last year. Since then it has been active in the employee training field, like sponsoring the national convention on the subject of quality control. Within 2 years of its founding the "Center for Administrative Information Strategy and Study," a training center for the administration of industrial information, has emerged as the leader in the field. In addition, the Training Institute of International Management, the Center for the Development of Human Resources, the Institute of Legal Problems in Business, the Institute of Behavioral Sciences, and the Institute of Administrative Efficiency are some of the organizations that cultivate training programs and serve industries' employee training needs.

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CSO: 4107/52

S. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

JAPAN SURVEYING RESIDING KOREANS--Seoul, 21 Feb (YONHAP)--Japan's justice ministry has begun a survey of Korean residents in Japan as a preliminary step in recognizing the denizenship of the third-generation descendants of Koreans residing in Japan. Under a bilateral agreement concerning the legal status of Korean residents in Japan, Tokyo recognizes the denizenship of Koreans who have been in Japan since the end of World War II and their first-generation descendants, including those who will be born in Japan before Jan 16, 1987, and their second-generation descendants, who will be born after that date. Tokyo and Seoul have not yet reached agreement, however, on the legal status of the third-generation descendants of Koreans. At the Korean-Japanese ministerial conference last summer, the Korean government requested that Japan grant legal status to the third-generation descendants. Provincial immigration offices in Japan plan to distribute questionnaires to ascertain the aspirations of Korean residents in Japan, the official added. [Text]
[Seoul YONHAP in English 1254 GMT 21 Feb 86 SK]

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CSO: 4100/083

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KOREA'S NATIONAL SECURITY ISSUES EXAMINED

Seoul ANJON POJANG in Korean Jul 85 pp 6-9

[Article by Kim Yong-chae, Researcher, Institute for Peaceful Reunification:
"Korean-American Security Treaty Talks and Korean Security"]

[Text] 1: Introduction

The difficulties experienced by our nation in the 40 years since division have not yet been resolved, but with the recent rapid changes in the situation around us and the appearance of the post-war generation, there has been a movement among students and certain religious circles to establish a new awareness of the problem of division that hints at important changes.

Watching the 80-meter splash of water raised in the Han River, our nation's mother's milk, by a large-size shell over 30 years since the cannon fire of internal national strife ceased, I feel that our wounds from the Korean War have not yet healed and think that as long as the boil has burst, we must find the way to a resolution of the national division issue.

Although it has yet to become a reality, I believe that the agreement reached at the recent eighth North-South Red Cross meeting to push for "hometown visits for separated families and exchange visits for artistic troupes" has great significance for the advancement of North-South relations.

Watching the progress of the occupation of the USIS building by 73 students from 5 universities, I once again realized the influence of America, the ally we rely on the most, and the influence of the situation around us on North-South relations. Rather than discussing whether the student's occupation was illegal or whether it was contrary to the national interest, I would prefer to use it as a moment to reflect on Korean-American relations, a key link to the resolution of the Korean Peninsula problem.

America is a traditional ally that is cooperating positively for our security, but considering such things as the recent friction over trade I feel that Korean-American relations should be readjusted in a more proper direction.

Although I do not construe the several arson incidents at USIS buildings in the provinces and the stoning of the Korean-American Bank to be strong anti-American activities, I must recognize that we no longer regard America as being as close as we once did.

13 March 1986

According to the results of an opinion survey on "changes in awareness among Koreans" conducted by the Sogang University Media Culture Institute (see the 10 March 1985 edition of CHOSON ILBO), 58 percent of our people believe that America has benefitted most from the Korean-American relations of the past 40 years, and 45 percent believe that American is gaining more than Korea from Korean-American economic relations.

Considering the fact that the proportion of our people (41 percent) who think that American troops should stay in Korea until we can manage our own national defense is increasing, I believe that if America is a true ally of Korea, then mutually cooperative relations must be strengthened in all areas, including politics, economics, and military affairs.

In this sense, we can say that President Chun's visit to America and the 17th annual Korean-American Security Committee Meeting (SCM) achieved very encouraging results.

2. Achievements of the 17th Annual Korean-American Security Committee

This session (6-8 May 1985) of the Korean-American SCM, held annually as agreed at the April 1968 Pak-Johnson talks in Honolulu, was the 17th and was organized to discuss items related mostly to national defense issues between Korea and America.

The original purpose of the SCM was for Korea and America to deal jointly with the dangers of the tension in the Korean Peninsula brought to a new high by the January 1968 attack by armed infiltrators on the Blue House and the kidnapping of the intelligence ship Pueblo. Since then, the SCM can be said to have conducted management of crises created by North Korea's armed provocations and to have fulfilled the function of suppressing war, while contributing greatly to the modernization of the ROK military and the American forces in Korea.

Whereas the sixteenth session, held in Seoul in May of last year, took place against a background of the downing of the KAL flight and the Burma bombing atrocity, this year's session, held at the Pentagon in Washington, D.C., took place specifically against a background of the flow of American-made helicopters into North Korea and the battle deployment of the North Korean military.

Summarizing the contents of this session's joint statement, there were five main items: one, an agreement to make broad military security efforts to deal with North Korea's recent unusual military trend and the threat it presents; two, in preparation for the upcoming international sports events in 1986 and 1988, an agreement for joint security efforts, enhancing early warning capabilities and expanding the exchange of strategic intelligence; three, an agreement that America will take security measures and a military response to the flow of Hughes helicopters into North Korea; four, recognizing that Korea's defense industry is a resource for the free world, an agreement that mutually beneficial cooperation will continue and that technological cooperation to meet the needs of allied operations will increase; and five, considering the mutual interest in medium- and long-range security and the importance of the Korean-American SCM, an agreement to establish a new subdivision on the working level to be called the "policy examination meeting."

The more concrete measures that came out at the joint press conference held by Defense Minister Yun Song-min and American Secretary of Defense Weinberger included: one, the building of a chemical warfare defense system; two, the strengthening of long-range firepower in order to enhance joint defense capabilities; three, early stationing of attack helicopters in Korea; four, joint development of low altitude surface-to-air missiles; five, cooperation in enhancing submarine detection and minesweeping capabilities; six, simplification of procedures for exporting Korean defense industry products; and seven, in relation to the prevention of the flow of Western weapons into North Korea, America will consult with Korea prior to transferring military technology or selling weapons to Communist China, and if weapons should flow into North Korea, America will provide Korea with advanced technology to render those weapons powerless. The following items are also noteworthy: affirmation of the importance of the cooperative security relations of both countries; recognition of the North Korean threat; affirmation of the American contribution to Korean security and of American support in time of need; strengthening of the protection of the nuclear umbrella; efforts to improve the conditions for loans to Korea for military purchases; stockpiling of wartime supplies; and recognition of the need for the North-South dialogue and the continuation of the UN military command.

This SCM achieved particularly important results in taking up the issues of North Korea's military buildup and its battle deployment along the DMZ, issues discussed in the Korean-American summit conference, and in jointly looking for measures to respond to North Korea.

At the 6 May seventh Korean-American military committee meeting (MCM), chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Yi Ki-paek and commander of U.S.-Korean combined forces John W. Vessey analyzed that North Korea recently has enhanced its ability to attack the South by: one, establishing five mechanized corps and one artillery corps; two, reorganizing its military for offense and deploying units in the forward areas; three, building over 40 attack seacraft including submarines; and four, obtaining 87 American-made helicopters. Regarding North Korea's attack capabilities, foreign intelligence agencies point out that in recently digging over 170 tunnels in the DMZ and adding 9-10 divisions, North Korea now has 98 divisions, nearly twice the strength of our ground forces, and also has 3,300 tanks, 7,200 pieces of various types of artillery, and 770 aircraft, over twice our military strength, while having superior amphibious vehicles, armored vehicles, chemical units, and special units.

North Korea is known to be planning to infiltrate various kinds of chemical weapons and 100,000-strong special units into our rear areas to finish the war in from 5 to 7 days, based on this military buildup.

The "anticipated North Korean attack plans" discussed at the second main session this year were jointly researched and prepared by over 100 Korean and American military personnel over the past year in consideration of North Korea's military buildup, and it was a particularly noteworthy success that the conference participants were able to agree on and establish responsive measures. Also, the agreements to strengthen our early warning capabilities, including AWACs, regarding North Korea's plan for a short war through a preemptive attack and to expand the existing exchange of strategic intelligence were all based on a common recognition of North Korea's posture.

Thus, Korean-American security cooperation is expected to further strengthen and develop, but we still don't know what results will come from the agreements of this conference, and we do need to remember that in his opening address Secretary of Defense Weinberger emphasized: "Korea and America are allies who bear equal share of the defense costs for security, and America must have its allies bear a large share of the joint defense burden."

To hold down the Soviet Union's military buildup in the Far East and North Korea's armed provocations, America will pursue the strengthening of Japan's defensive forces while continuing to request an increase in Korea's defense expenditures, such as the operating costs of the Korean-American joint command.

Korea maintains its security cooperation with America while spending about 6 percent of its GNP on defense, but in reality America is persisting in the old attitude of protecting only its own interests in such areas as improving the conditions for foreign military sales loans to Korea, permitting the export of Korean defense industry products, and the repair in Korea of American military equipment in the Asian and Pacific regions.

At the joint press conference, Secretary Weinberger postponed the repair in Korea of the equipment of the American forces in Korea and indicated a low appraisal of Korea's defense industry capabilities when he said: "America hopes to enable the Korean defense industry to develop the right conditions for a mobilization system and a combat situation by helping Korean industry to strengthen its capabilities in various areas such as maintenance, repair, joint production, and product distribution so that the equipment of the American forces in Korea can be maintained and repaired in Korea."

In 1974, America suspended free military aid to its allies and has since offered foreign military sales loans; we have been using loans to be repaid in 9 years with a 3-year grace period and loans to be repaid in 7 years with a 5-year grace period (changed last year to 20 years with a 10-year grace period) at high annual interest rates of 10-12 percent. By contrast, 14 other American allies, such as Spain, Greece, and Thailand, have enjoyed annual interest rates of 5-7 percent, and Egypt and Israel have received \$1.1-\$1.4 billion in free aid.

American State Department Undersecretary for Asia and the Pacific Wolfowitz emphasized in his (16 May) testimony before the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives that American military sales loans to Korea are directly tied to American interests and stated that Korea's yearly purchases of equipment total \$700 million.

American Military Sales Loans to Korea
(in millions of dollars)

Year:	81	82	83	84	85	86	Remarks
						(requested)	
Amount:	160	166	180	230	220	228	*Total U.S. military sales loans, 1986: \$486 million.
							*Funds for Korean military education and training, 1986: \$2.2 million

Undersecretary Wolfowitz also stated that in response to North Korea's military buildup, since 1982 the ROK has been pursuing such measures as joint production of the F5 fighter and the M09A2 field artillery, procurement of the F16 fighter and the tow missile, and the upgrading of the Hawk air defense system, and that half of the \$9 billion expenditure will be provided from within America.

Thus, while there are still many difficulties to be resolved, I believe that the problems of Korean-American security cooperation will generally be handled smoothly.

3. Conclusion

Looking at the recent peculiar trends of the North Korean military, in addition to 9 mechanized brigades, special attack units which are newly deployed in the area of the DMZ, 115 underground bases capable of holding the personnel and equipment of 4 or 5 divisions have been constructed near the DMZ and 10 infantry divisions have been mechanized through North Korea's production of T-62 tanks and armored cars, as North Korea has emphasized mobility. North Korea has deployed various naval attack vessels including high speed guided missile boats from Communist China along with 19 combat vessels of various kinds such as submarines and destroyers that North Korea has built itself. North Korea has also greatly strengthened its mobile strike power by acquiring 40 Communist Chinese-made MIG 21's and 52 AN-2's while building large aircraft production plants.

Events that particularly draw our attention are: the report that 10 of the Soviet Union's high performance fighter MIG 23's have been provided to North Korea, the three occasions since the end of last year when Soviet fighters have flown across North Korean airspace, and the proposal by the Soviet Party Secretary Gorbachev for an "Asian collective security conference" like the Warsaw Pact.

North Korea has sent over 20 delegations to the Soviet Union since Gorbachev took power last March and the Soviet Union has sent over 10 delegations to North Korea, raising a friendly fervor. These North Korean-Soviet military bonds are a variable that heightens the level of tension in the Korean Peninsula.

The sudden visit of Hu Yao-bang, Communist China's Party General Secretary, to North Korea (4-6 May) can be seen as an effort to prevent North Korea from becoming too closely tied to the Soviet military.

We need to keep in mind that in the press conference held aboard his aircraft on the way home from America, President Chun noted that "the crucial time in achieving the indigenization of democratic politics and military and economic self-reliance will be the next 4 or 5 years," while citing as the results of his trip America's reaffirmation of its pledge to defend Korea and strong joint measures against the North Korean military's battle deployment.

Expectations are that if the ROK can smoothly carry off the international events of 1986 and 1988, our national power will be rapidly enhanced and our international position will rise; this will put the ROK in the driver's seat of North-

South relations and as the ROK gains the power to suppress military action, North Korea will be forced to enter into dialogue with us.

Considering that until such time, America's cooperation is absolutely necessary, I believe that Korean-American cooperative relations must be further strengthened.

Looking at the results of a survey of opinion among 1,300 Americans over age 18 conducted in March this year by the Potomac Public Opinion Research Institute, support for the American government's defense pledge for Europe is 76 percent, and for Japan 70 percent, but only 41 percent for Korea. However, regarding the American committed ground troops, 73 percent would support troops in Europe, 70 percent in Japan, and 60 percent (a 6 percent rise) in Korea; as a result, it is thought that substantial numbers of Americans support the maintenance of the current level and even an increase in the American forces in Korea.

Furthermore, as to the countries that threaten Americans' job security, 80 percent cited Japan, 50 percent Taiwan, 22 percent Communist China, and 20 percent Korea, showing that Americans' image of Korea is gradually improving; Americans (74 percent) also rate highly the diligence of Korean immigrants and have begun to have a positive image of Korea in conjunction with the 1988 Olympics.

Because Korea's trade with America shows exports of \$10.3 billion and imports of \$6.9 billion for a positive balance of \$3.4 billion (an amount equal to Korea's trade deficit), America has recently demanded import liberalization of 34 items such as cigarettes and small computers, and has also taken measures unfavorable to Korea such as restricting show imports. However, American-Korean relations on the whole are "very good" and the importance of the two countries to each other is becoming great at both the governmental and the public levels.

Remembering that the recent occupation of the USIS was resolved smoothly based on the friendship and cooperation between Korea and America, I expect that Korea and America can resolve such issues as trade friction and security cooperation through dialogue and negotiation and that the two countries will develop as partners of the Pacific era. While anticipating that our capabilities for self-reliance will grow stronger, I believe that once we can do away with the era of fear about security problems, the North-South Korean problem will resolve itself.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGN MINISTRY RESHUFFLES 14 DIPLOMATS

SK180052 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] The government yesterday appointed Kang Sok-hong, ambassador-at-large at the Foreign Ministry, as the consul-general in Anchorage, replacing Hwang Yong-chae who was assigned to the home office.

In a reshuffle affecting 14 diplomats, Yu Nae-hyong, 55, former superintendent of the National Police College, was named to succeed Yun Yong-yop as the consul-general in Osaka.

Yi Sung-kon, 49, director-general for information and cultural affairs at the ministry, was appointed as the consul-general in Chicago. He replaces Chong Kyong-il who was assigned to the home ministry.

Kim Kwon-man, 51, a counselor at the Korean Embassy in Tokyo, was named as the consul-general in Fukuoka succeeding Chong Ku-uk who was assigned home.

Yi's position as the director-general was filled by Sin Tu-pyong, deputy director-general for economic affairs at the ministry.

Ho I-hun, deputy director-general for overseas residents and consular affairs at the ministry, was named as the deputy director-general for economic affairs.

Chong Kyong-hun, who had been assigned to the Defense Ministry, was appointed as the deputy director-general for overseas residents and consular affairs.

Kim Kwon-man, 51, a counselor at the Korean embassy in Tokyo, was named as the consul-general in Fukuoka, succeeding Chong Ku-uk who was assigned home.

Kim Yong-chip, 53, a minister at the Korean embassy in India, was appointed as the consul-general in Kobe, Japan. He is replacing Yi Chi-chol who was named to serve at the home ministry.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

LESOTHO RESUMES DIPLOMATIC TIES--Seoul, 20 Feb (YONHAP) -- Lesotho has informed South Korea of its decision to resume diplomatic relations with Seoul, the Korean Foreign Ministry announced Thursday. The Southeast African nation maintained ambassador-level diplomatic ties with South Korea and supported Seoul in the international community until May 1983, after Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan made a trip to Pyongyang. In August 1983, the Lesotho government allowed Pyongyang to establish a resident mission in the capital of Maseru. According to diplomatic sources here, Maseru made the decision to reestablish diplomatic ties with Seoul after Justin M. Lekhanya, commander of paramilitary forces, dusted the government of Prime Minister Jonathan on Jan 20. The new government, led by Lekhanya, has held a favorable attitude toward Seoul, the sources said. Lesotho recently deported 19 North Korean construction and agricultural technicians, charging that Pyongyang's embassy in Maseru supported a leftist force in Lesotho. South Korea's Foreign Ministry's spokesman, Kim Hung-su, said that Seoul welcomes Lesotho's decision to resume the relations and hopes that the friendship and cooperation between the two countries will deepen in the future. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0613 GMT 20 Feb 86 SK]

BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT INVITED TO KOREA--Brasilia, 19 Feb (YONHAP)--Korea's national assembly speaker, Yi Chae-Hyong, Wednesday delivered a message from President Chon Tu-hwan to Brazilian President Jose Sarney, inviting the latter to visit Seoul. Yi is visiting here on the third leg of a Latin America tour designed to promote friendship and cooperation between South Korea and Latin American countries. He expressed gratitude to Sarney for recently bolstering the friendship between Seoul and Brasilia. The Brazilian president said he plans to visit Korea at his convenience. On Tuesday, the Korean speaker spoke to 50 of the more than 20,000 Korean residents in the city of Sao Paulo at a dinner party. Yi, who left Seoul last week, visited Argentina and Uruguay before coming to Brazil on Tuesday. On Feb 22, after winding up his official visits to the three Latin American countries, Yi is scheduled to leave here for New York. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0202 GMT 20 Feb 86 SK]

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER COMMENTS ON ROK-U.S. TRADE TALKS

SK230020 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Feb 86 p 2

[Text] Korea and the United States have reached a broad accord that the two nations will push ahead with the new round of multilateral trade negotiations. The new round, initiated by the United States, calls for the free global trade of service, high tech and farm products.

The Korea-U.S. accord was confirmed in the talks between visiting deputy USTR (U.S. Trade Representative) Michael Smith and Korean government officials including Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Kim Man-che.

Deputy Premier Kim is known to have told Smith that Korea is ready to play a leading role in the new round in search of the new global trade order.

Kim and Smith shared the identical view that preparatory talks on the new round should be held for full-dress talks in November.

Korea is scheduled to host the world trade ministers' meeting in May or June and the Seoul conference is expected to narrow conflicting views among related nations over the new round.

Some developing nations such as India and Brazil are strongly opposing the new round, insisting that their service industries are too weak to be opened.

Canada and Belgium are among candidates for the first full-dress new round talks.

Smith, who left here yesterday after a four-day visit, also discussed with Korean officials opening Korea-U.S. trade issues, notably on 301 issues, centering on Korea's opening of the insurance market and promoting intellectual right safeguards.

The two sides agreed on the need for the earlier solution of the 301 issues for their bilateral benefits.

Deputy Premier Kim told Smith that Korea would positively consider resuming imports of American beef, to be consumed through tourist hotels, if the Korean beef price stabilizes.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

REPORT FORESEES INTENSIFIED U.S. PROTECTIONISM IN 1986

SK200258 YONHAP in English 0240 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] Seoul, 20 Feb (YONHAP) -- The United States is likely to intensify protectionist measures this year, a research institute predicted here Thursday.

The Korea Institute for Economics and Technology (KIET) reported that the U.S. trade protectionism will rise high this year because the countries trade deficits are expected to fall by only a small margin and the pressure to strengthen the protectionism will soar among the U.S. industries and labor unions.

In particular, U.S. Congress is very likely to revise several trade bills pending the house in such a way as to [word indistinct] will include far more comprehensive protectionism, the KIET said.

The U.S. administration will also step up its pressure to foreign countries to open markets to U.S. products.

The KIET cited the congressional election next November as a factor that will motivate the house to make stronger protectionist legislation.

The bills pending in the congress include the 1985 Trade Enhancement Act proposed by Sen John Danforth, the Trade Law Modernization Act by Rep John Dingell, Trade Policy Act by Sen Lloyd Bentsen, and Trade Partnership Act by Rep Robert Mitchel.

The bills are likely to be enacted as a package law next September, the KIET reported.

The KIET also predicted that Korea will experience difficulties in its trade with the United States this year because the U.S. Government plans to implement a strong protectionist trade policy.

The Protectionist Bill, if passed by congress, will deal a serious blow to Korea's exports to the United States. It contains a clause that would exclude the so-called newly industrializing countries, including Korea, from benefits under the generalized system of preferences, according to the report.

/12929
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S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

HIGH POWERED JAPANESE FINANCIAL GROUP TO VISIT SOON

SK210416 Seoul YONHAP in English 0302 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] Seoul, 21 Feb (YONHAP) -- A group of 35 Japanese financial leaders is scheduled to visit Seoul next week to gain first-hand information about the investment climate here, a business source said Friday.

The high-powered Japanese financial delegation will comprise presidents of well-established Japanese banking institutions and securities companies, such as Nomura Securities Co., Mikko Securities Co. and Antei Trust Bank. Shoji Kamai, president of Antei Trust Bank, will lead the delegation.

During their five-day visit here, the Japanese will tour the finance ministry, the economic planning board and leading Korean securities companies.

They also plan to study the Korean government's timetable for opening of the nation's money market to foreign investments and regulations on the issuance of foreign-currency denominated bonds by Korean securities firms overseas, the source said.

The Japanese are also scheduled to pay a brief visit to major Korean manufacturing firms listed on the Seoul stock exchange, including Gold Star Co., Hyundai Motor Co., and Daewoo Securities Co.

The visit by the Japanese financial delegates to Seoul was arranged by the Korean-Japanese Association, the Overseas Economic Research Institute of Japan and the Korea Institute for Economics and Technology, the source said.

Meanwhile, Robeco, one of the largest trust companies in Europe, will send a 14-member investment team here April 24-25. The Robeco delegation plans to investigate investment possibilities at Daewoo Securities Co. and other leading Korean firms, according to the source.

Encouraged by the governments' capital market liberalization policy, many other foreign securities companies are expected to send delegations to Korea to look into the investment climate here, the source added.

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CSO: 4100/083

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

MARKET OPENING MEASURES--Seoul, 17 Feb (YONHAP)--Three visiting U.S. congressmen Monday called on South Korea to take more steps to open its markets to U.S. products. The congressmen, members of a house republican task force on international trade, also urged the Korean government to remove trade barriers in order to solve the trade imbalance between the United States and Korea. The delegation, led by Rep Donald Sundquist of Tennessee, said at a news conference here that the sentiment of the American people toward the United States' huge trade deficit could prompt the U.S. Congress to take short-term solutions in the form of protectionist legislation. Rep John Miller of Washington state said that Korea has taken some steps toward trade liberalization, but asked that 'more tariff and non-tariff barriers be reduced or removed.' Asked if the United States is singling out Korea as a specific target in a continuing trade controversy, they said there were no reasons for such a sentiment, in view of the close bilateral ties between Washington and Seoul in the area of defense. The congressmen, who, along with seven American businessmen, came here Saturday, are scheduled to leave for Tokyo later on Monday. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0910 GMT 17 Feb 86 SK]

BILATERAL TRADE DISCUSSED--Seoul, 21 Feb (YONHAP)--Deputy U.S. trade representative Michael Smith Thursday held a series of meetings with South Korean officials in an effort to find ways to deal with bilateral trade issues. Smith, leading a four-member delegation, discussed the new round of the multilateral trade negotiations with Korean Trade and Industry Minister Kum Chin-ho. They also exchanged views on Korean-U.S. negotiations over section 301 of the U.S. trade act, focusing on the opening of Korea's insurance markets and the protection of intellectual property rights, ministry officials said. In their meeting, Kum said that 21 countries will be invited to Seoul for a trade ministers' meeting, slated for May. Kum expressed the hope that the meeting will be a good opportunity to conclude the new round, which is now in the final stages of preparation. Smith, who arrived here Wednesday, is accompanied by Peter Allgeier and Charles Blum, both assistant U.S. trade representatives, as well as Dennis Lamb, deputy secretary of state for trade and commercial affairs. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0210 GMT 21 Feb 86 SK]

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN ON ACCELERATING SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION

SK160917 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0903 GMT 16 Feb 86

[Text] Pyongyang 16 February (KCNA) -- Nodong Sinmun today comes out with an editorial titled "let us dynamically press ahead with socialist construction with the might of singlehearted unity."

The entire people should display greater might of unity, if they are to effect a new upsurge in socialist construction, upholding the tasks advanced at the 11th plenary meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the editorial says, and continues:

Noting in his recent teachings that our party achieved singlehearted unity, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song clarified that the unity is the great foundation of the land.

The proposition advanced on the basis of a review of the historic experience of the revolutionary struggle is a precious guideline indicating the basic principle for a victory of revolution.

Unity is the cardinal key to the solution of all problems arising in the revolution and construction.

When the entire people are closely rallied in one body around the party and the leader, they can solve any task of economic construction and problem of technical revolution and can defeat any formidable enemy.

The Korean communists and people under the guidance of the party and the leader have always directed biggest efforts to unity, regarding it as the basis of revolution.

Unity of our revolutionary ranks has been able to be constantly consolidated and developed on the long and rugged path of the Korean revolution, as they have their leader in the person of the great Comrade Kim Il-song. This unity has been further cemented particularly in the historic march of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea.

Through the great reality of the country under the party's guidance, and their practical experience our people have become to absolutely trust the

party and the leader and unite as firm as a rock in one mind and one purpose for the unanimity of this faith.

It is, indeed, a great victory of our revolution that our party has achieved most solid, singlehearted unity.

This is a precious fruition of the brilliant accomplishment of the cause of unity and cohesion by the great leader Comrade Il-song with his indefatigable efforts in a protracted period. It is unthinkable apart from the leadership of the party which has wisely guided the work of achieving pure and clean unity based on one ideology and purpose, unshakable principle and noble comradeship.

Now the people of the whole country are advancing under the slogan of "singlehearted unity." This shows their unbreakable will to defend the proud victory achieved on the road of unity under the leadership of the party, holding it dearest.

Singlehearted unity is the banner of continuous revolution of our people and the banner of eternal struggle.

We should hold aloft the banner of unity, first and foremost, and fully display its might as the party intends, still being on the way of revolution.

The editorial stresses that to consolidate and develop the unity of our revolutionary ranks, the entire party members and working people should defend our unity as the apple of the eye, keenly alive to its preciousness, firmly guarantee the ideological and purposeful concordance of our unity based on the party's idea and in any adversity and keep more firmly the faith in the invincible might and greatness of the Workers' Party of Korea.

For the entire party members to uphold the intention of the leader with a high degree of party spirit and sense of revolutionary duty is an important way of displaying the great strength of the unity of our revolutionary ranks at present, says the editorial.

Noting that an important question to which preferential concern should be paid and efforts be directed in displaying the might of our unity is to thoroughly implement the party's line and policy, the editorial indicates tasks for this.

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CSO: 4100/085

13 March 1986

N. KOREA/ POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN DEFINES TASK IN WPK BUILDING

SK200452 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] Pyongyang 19 February (KCNA) -- Nodong Sinmun today prints an article captioned "general task to be carried out in our party building."

With a view to strengthening itself in conformity with the demands of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea, our party set it forth as the general task of the party building to imbue the entire party members with the chuche idea, the author of the article says, and continues:

The modelling of the whole party on the chuche idea is, in essence, to strengthen and develop our party into a glorious party true to the ideas and leadership of comrade Kim Il-song forever.

It is the general task which must be always tackled in our party building.

The reason is that the modelling of the whole party on the chuche idea makes it possible to successfully carry out the task of arming the entire members of society with the chuche idea by constantly increasing the party's militancy and enhancing its leadership role and also glorify the party for good and all as a party faithful to the leader from a to z by resolutely defending the character of the working class party generation after generation.

Our party's idea of imbuing its entire members with the chuche idea is a perfect one of the building of the working class party which gives all-round and perfect answers to the fundamental problems arising in the party building and a great programme of the party building indicating the most correct way of developing the working class party into a party true to the leader forever.

Our party set forth the modelling of the whole party on the chuche idea as the general task of the party building and wisely led the struggle for its realization, with the result that the party has been strengthened, both organizationally and ideologically, as never before and great revolutionary changes have taken place in all spheres of the party building and work.

In the process of a vigorous struggle for imbuing the entire party members with the chuche idea under the sagacious guidance of the party centre the

party's monolithic ideological system and leadership system have been firmly established in a more all-round way within itself and society and the unity and cohesion based on the chuche idea has reached a new higher stage, says the paper.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

SOVIET ARMY ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang 19 February (KCNA)--A meeting was held Tuesday at the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Kim Chae-yon belongs on the 68th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army. Officers and men of the unit were present and Military Attache of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang Gennadiy Bulanov and embassy officials were invited there. Speeches were exchanged at the meeting. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0450 GMT 19 Feb 86 SK]

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JPRS-KAR-86-010
13 March 1986

N.KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

MEETING OBSERVES GDR ARMY DAY--Pyongyang, February 25 (KCNA)--A meeting was held at Mangyongdae Revolutionary School on February 24 on the 30th anniversary of the founding of the national people's army of the German Democratic Republic. Invited to the meeting attended by the teachers and students of the school were military attache Franz Schwarz and an official of the GDR Embassy in Pyongyang. Speeches were exchanged at the meeting. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0441 GMT 25 Feb 86 SK] /8918

CSO: 4100/088

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

GIVING PRIORITY TO EXPORTS

Songjin Boosts Export Steel Production

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 28 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Rushing forward with the determination to exceed export plans in this deeply meaningful year of the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party, the working class and members of three revolutions teams at the Songjin Steel Complex are pushing vigorously forward with the spirit of having exceeded the June export plan, and are significantly increasing production of export steel on into July as well.

The great leader Comrde Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Priority must be given to production of export goods, decisive improvements made in the quality of export goods, and strict adherence given to delivery dates in all sectors of the people's economy."

Under the guidance of the party organization, functionaries of the complex have gone among workers and technicians to get them to fully understand the significance and importance of production of export goods, and have at the same time diligently overseen organizational work designed to assure that priority is given to export production.

Functionaries here are energetically working to take responsibility for export production units so as to find timely solutions to problems arising in the shops, and to correctly coordinate cooperative production among the shops.

In addition, measures have been taken by the planning office of the complex to establish a systematic command structure dedicated to export production, and to set firm export production standards for each shop.

Currently workers in the First Roughing Shop and First and Third Steel Shops function as models in export production in the Songjin Steel Complex.

In particular, the workers and technicians of the First Roughing Shop, who have many times come in first in carrying out the June export production plan, are striving to maximize rolling capacity by properly carrying out technical

and facilities management for the blooming mill, and thereby to continue to achieve innovations in export production.

Functionaries and workers of the First and Third Steel Shops, who are vigorously launching an export production struggle, fully aware that exports mean production and increased exports result from increased production, are putting considerable effort into continuously increasing export production while at the same time improving the quality of export products. They are improving quality by thoroughly adhering to technical rules and standard operating procedures in all work processes.

The export production struggle is being vigorously launched in other shops as well, including the Forging Shop, Heat Treatment Shop and Second Roughing Shop.

Members of the three revolutions team and workers and technicians of the Forging Shop expended intensive energy and wisdom in applying new technical innovations to the heating furnace, with the result that they are increasing export production quality and exceeding their production plan even while conserving substantial amounts of fuel oil.

Workers and functionaries of the Songjin Steel Complex are today continuing to redouble their efforts in export production, determined to carry out this year's export production plan with the spirit and resolve that went into completing the export production plan for the first half of the year.

Hamhung Garment Production Plans Exceeded

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 28 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Export production plans are being exceeded by the week, the month and the quarter at the Hamhung Songchong River Garment Factory, where the hot wind of the speed battle is being whipped up to glorify the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party as grand celebrations of victors.

Factory functionaries are going among the producing masses to fully explain the great leader's teaching and the intent of the party with regard to the timely and full-fledged carrying out of export production plans, and are ambitiously overseeing production command.

The independent accounting system has been positively adapted and fully implemented in accordance with the actual situation in the factory, so that the zeal of the producers is being further stimulated.

Considerable attention is being paid to giving thorough priority to technical preparation in order to accelerate export production in the factory.

Members of the Cutting Work Team, combining their energy and wisdom with members of the Engineering and Power Work Team, devised a new type of cutting machine, thus positively launching the great technical innovation movement and significantly increasing cutting speed.

The enthusiasm of combatants in the Second Shop is being maximized so that daily export production plans are continuously carried out. The chief of the Third Shop, Comrade Han Ok-kum, shoulders the responsibility when problems arise, thus vigorously spurring on those engaged in production, with the result that the flames of the struggle to create the "speed of the 1980's are being even more vigorously fanned in this shop.

Factory inspectors not only inspect products with the same revolutionary zeal as the producers, but at the same time are out on the production line providing technical guidance, so that rejects and faulty products are prevented in advance and production speed increased.

The fact that export production plans are faithfully carried out on a weekly, monthly and quarterly basis at the Hamhung Songchon River Garment Factory pleases the party greatly.

9062

CSO: 4110/230

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

PRODUCING MORE CONSUMER GOODS

Making Headway in Chongju County

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 28 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Yi Pong-yong: "Toward Greater Production of '3 August Consumer Goods'"]

[Text] Upholding the will of the party, innovations have been achieved in the production of "3 August Consumer Goods" in Chongju County as a result of the strengthening of numerous daily necessities production shops and work teams in factories and enterprises, and the widespread organization of neighborhood work teams and subteams at the county seat and at cooperative farms.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out the following:

"Efforts must be concentrated on the production of daily sundries to increase their variety and quantity, and to decisively improve their quality."

Under the guidance of the County Party Committee, county-level functionaries and the functionaries of factories, enterprises and cooperative farms are going among the workers to explain the intent of the party, and are putting into motion organizational political work for making rational use of by-products coming out of appropriate units, and of local resources and materials, to produce more and better quality daily-use goods.

Taking to heart the demand of the party to further increase the production of daily sundries so as to eliminate even the slightest inconveniences from the daily lives of the people, functionaries of all units have constantly demonstrated a broad range of wisdom and initiative, with the result that a four-fold increase in the variety of consumer goods has been achieved since the beginning of the year.

Over a span of just a few months, members of the Daily Necessities Work Team at the Chongju Disabled Veterans Knitted Goods Factory, having sorted out by-products resulting from the production of knitted goods by material quality and color, have produced and supplied to county stores a large quantity of

yarn and more than 60 thousand articles of 26 different kinds of knitted goods, such as high-quality jackets, bags, cushions, purses, underwear and the like.

Several hundred types of daily sundries are being produced by neighborhood work teams at the Chongju County Work Management Center.

The success and experience of advanced units in this county are made available for broad consumption, and not long ago various daily necessities produced by county daily necessity shops, work teams, neighborhood work teams and subteams were displayed in one place and shown to functionaries and workers, with the result that efforts were made to upgrade and increase their production.

In addition, organizational work is being planned and implemented for strengthening local raw materials bases and for rationally mobilizing and utilizing raw materials sources, so that production of inexpensive and high-quality consumer goods is boosted.

Upholding the Party Central Committee slogan that says "Strengthen daily necessities shops and work teams in factories and enterprises, using by-products and rejects to produce various daily sundries!", a fierce struggle to again double the variety and quantity of these goods continues to be waged in this county.

Production Up in Nampo City

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 30 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Yi Myo'ng-ch'an: "More and Better: The Harbor District of Nampo City Excels at Production of '3 August Consumer Goods'"]

[Text] These days innovations are being made in the production of "3 August Consumer Goods" in the daily necessity production shops of factories and enterprises in the Harbor District of Nampo City.

Producers of consumer goods in this district are producing more "3 August Consumer Goods" than they were at the end of last year, the quality of which is held in high regard by area residents.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out the following:

"We must strive to thoroughly implement the party's guidelines on waging the light industry revolution so as to bring about a new turning point in consumer goods production."

Under the guidance of the District Party Committee, district functionaries go out in the field, listening to the opinions of residents and finding out their wants, and then diligently establish necessary measures in order to better satisfy the daily increasing demands of the workers for consumer goods.

Product exhibitions, product evaluation conferences and meetings to share experiences are planned and organized in the district in an effort to get those producing consumer goods to feel fully responsible for increasing the production of high-quality goods.

As a result, not only are the types of consumer goods produced by the daily necessity shops of factories and enterprises and by neighborhood work teams and subteams being diversified, but the specific wants of the workers in terms of appearance and utility are also being addressed.

The cookware, various eating utensils and children's shoes being made from by-products and rejects at such factories as the Nampo Refinery and the Nampo Disabled Veterans Shoe Factory are being well received.

Of these, the decorator furniture, sewing machines and electronic toys for children are greatly loved by the consumers.

Organizational work is being preplanned and coordinated in the district so that information is available when a new product is produced or when consumers want to know production standards for numerous products, and efforts are being expanded to organize on-the-spot inspection tours for consumers and to identify and publicize outstanding units as models.

9062

CSO: 4110/232

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

IMPORTANCE OF FISHING BOAT PRODUCTION DISCUSSED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 9 Aug 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Assemble More Fishing Boats"]

[Text] This year schools of sardines and sandlance have made their way into the eastern and western oceans of our nation in unprecedented numbers. According to statistics, the schools of sardine will continue to increase, reaching numbers never before seen. This provides even better prospects for attaining the 5 million ton marine products target set by our party, and for more rapidly improving the nutritional level of the people.

The fishing oportunities that are being created in the eastern and western oceans of our nations urgently demand that preparations be made for taking significantly larger catches of fish in the future, and specifically that numerous fishing boats be built.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In order for our nation's fishing industry to be further developed and for the tasks facing the fisheries sector to be successfully carried out, the matter of first importance is for more boats to be built." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-song" Vol 16, p 120)

The fishing boat is the basic struggle weapon of fishermen and the fundamental means of fisheries production. In the absence of adequate numbers of various types of large and small fishing boats capable of easily catching any type of fish, the rapidly changing fishing conditions in our nation's eastern and western oceans cannot be fully exploited. In particular, if the sardine, with its unique living habits, is to be caught in large numbers, then suitable fishing boats must be built in large quantities.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, fully understanding the situation with regard to the rapid increase in sardines moving into the eastern ocean, has taught on several occasions recently that numerous small and large fishing boats must be built. Currently organizational work is underway and preparations are being made in appropriate sectors for building more fishing boats. The current strategy and struggle to build substantial quantities of fishing boats constitute an important oportunity for spurring the material and technical foundation of our nation's fishing industry on to the next stage.

The most important requirement is for preparatory work for launching the struggle to build fishing boats to be carried out properly.

The shipbuilding industry sector is confronted with the bold objective of upholding the teaching of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song concerning the building of more large and small fishing boats, including 3,750-ton class fishing boats, and refrigerated mother processing boats, work boats and transport boats, and of building more of them than had been planned within a short period of time. If this enormous boat building objective facing the shipbuilding industry sector is to be carried out within a short period of time, functionaries must first of all do their jobs well by getting together and getting organized. Functionaries of the Fourth Ministry of Machine Industry have already correctly set boat building targets that are suited to the capabilities and characteristics of ship yards in each region, have given priority to sending out blueprints for large and small boats, and have rushed forward to go out to the shipyards to solve problems that come up.

At shipyards subordinate to the Fourth Ministry of Machine Industry and in the State Administration Council and ministries, full preparations must be made in advance for accelerating boat building. Specifically, planning must be correctly carried out by unit and careful preparation made for such equipment as cranes that will make it possible to give priority to hull construction.

Establishing fishing boat building plans and making preparations mean nothing if not put into operation. The issue at hand is that it is important to more quickly build even one fishing boat. Functionaries and workers of the shipyards under the North Hamgyong Shipbuilding Complex, having made their preparations, are accelerating the boat building struggle. Boat building preparation must go hand-in-hand with vigorously launching boat building in all shipyards and appropriate sectors.

The boat building tasks assigned to shipyards in each region, the State Administration Council and ministries are legitimate tasks that must be unconditionally carried out without fail in a short period of time in accordance with the demands of the party. Party organizations in shipyards, the State Administration Council and ministries must preplan and supervise organizational work, and continuously mobilize internal reserves, so as to assure that boat building targets are met within allotted time frames.

In those sectors concerned with boat building--particularly the metallurgical industry sector--the question of how steel materials are to be supplied is of great importance.

At such iron and steel mills as the Kimchaek Iron and Steel Complex, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teaching with regard to substantially increasing steel production is being upheld, so that a struggle to produce steel for building fishing boats is vigorously under way and the steel produced is being sent to the sites of boat building as soon as it is manufactured. Iron and steel mills responsible for producing steel for fishing boat construction are not to prolong the current strained situation, but are to continue to vigorously launch the struggle for increased production, so as to assure a

steady supply of more steel to boat building sites. The metallurgical industry sector must also correctly carry out organizational work so that such materials as welding rods, which are required along with steel in boat building, are supplied on a timely basis. The various sectors of the people's economy, including the lumber industry and chemical industry, must also give priority to production of the materials and cooperative products that they have been assigned and send them without fail to boat building sites. In addition, the rail transport sector must responsibly load and deliver the steel and other materials necessary for boat building.

It is important that boat engines and rigging be produced and supplied on a timely basis. The machine industry sector and other concerned sectors must positively accelerate production of various boat engines, generators, electric motors and ship rigging. The sectors responsible for supplying rigging must in particular make sure that organizational work for assuring a steady supply of materials in tune with intensive boat building is preplanned and supervised, so that construction is not hindered.

The building of medium and small-scale fishing boats must be launched as a mass movement. Boat building is not the concern of just shipyards and fisheries cooperatives in the various regions; positive measures must be established for repairing unused boats and for building those that are necessary. If numerous large and small fishing boats are built in this manner in a short period of time in both shipyards and in all sectors that have the capability to do so, the foundation of our nation's fishing industry will be further strengthened and fresh fish will be made more widely available to the people.

9062

CSO: 4110/242

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

ELECTRIC POWER PRODUCTION

Normalizing Production

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 26 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Yi Kwan-mo: "Normalizing Electric Power Production at a High Level"]

[Text] Upholding the teaching of the great leader and the slogans of the Party Central Committee, electric power producers of medium- and small-scale hydroelectric power stations in Yanggang Province, who have surged forward as one, are maintaining operation of every piece of equipment at full capacity so as to continuously normalize production at a high level.

According to consolidated statistics, 22 small and large hydroelectric power stations built in recent years are producing electricity in quantities in excess of need in 2 counties.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"This year we must celebrate the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party as grand celebrations of victors by bringing about new upsurges in revolution and construction."

Taking the teaching of the great leader and the intent of the party deeply to heart, functionaries are diligently carrying out economic organizational work in order to normalize electric power production at a high level in the newly built medium and small hydroelectric power stations.

Guidance functionaries who have gone out to the power stations in accordance with the demands of the revolutionary slogan of the party that says, "In production, study and life--all in the manner of anti-Japanese guerrillas!", are laying the groundwork for organizational work so that periodic maintenance is pulled on machine facilities at the proper time, and equipment operated in accordance with the requirements of technical procedures, while at the same time providing quality leadership through their own practical example.

Electric power producers at medium- and small-scale hydroelectric power stations in Samjiyon County stand in the forefront of electric power production.

By normalizing waterway maintenance and always carrying out management in a responsible manner, electric power producers here continuously maintain power generator operation at a high level.

Specifically, with their determination to increase production if only by one kilowatt, they perform proper preventive maintenance on generating equipment and implement various valuable technical innovations, thereby achieving the innovation of exceeding their daily electric power production plan 1.3-fold.

Electric power producers at medium- and small-scale hydroelectric power stations in Pochon County are normalizing electricity production at a high level by replacing inefficient generating equipment on a timely basis and by diligently carrying out equipment inspections in accordance with technical procedures.

Fully conscious of the importance of their assigned tasks, electric power producers in Kim Chong-suk County and Unhung County are also vigorously pushing forward waterway expansion projects at all times, as well as implementing advanced work methods in generator operations, and are thereby achieving remarkable increases in electricity production.

Medium-Sized Power Stations

Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korean 26 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Yim In-t'aek: "Four Medium-Sized Hydroelectric Power Stations"]

[Text] Upholding the teaching of the great leader and the slogans of the Party Central Committee, Socialist Working Youth League [SWYL] members and youth of Manp'o City in Chagang Province are already building several medium- and small-scale hydroelectric power stations.

Construction of these generating stations has considerable significance not only with regard to electricity production, but also in terms of beautifying the land and in maintaining a culturally-oriented way of life for the workers.

The political propaganda and economic agitation that have been vigorously launched under the guidance of the City Party Committee among young construction workers in the City SWYL Committee and the SWYL organizations of units responsible for power station construction in order to rapidly complete construction, and to offer a glorious gift of labor to the grand celebration of victors, have yielded good results.

The young construction workers responsible for power station construction have actively launched the youth shock brigade movement, socialist competition and the like, so as to exceed the norm in successfully completing the difficult and arduous temporary damming project.

SWYL members and young construction workers are launching the struggle to find

reserves so as to positively mobilize and utilize local assets, while at the same time being the first to shoulder difficult and arduous tasks and devote all their energy and wisdom to the construction.

In addition, students from various schools are properly carrying out support work for the power station construction, and in so doing are positively encouraging the struggle of young construction workers.

In order to rapidly build power stations as the grand celebrations of victors approach nearer with each passing day, and to further glorify these meaningful festivities, SWYL members and youth are completing their tasks with the spirit of combining the "speed of the 1980's" with chollima.

9062

CSO: 4110/227

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

ELECTRIC RAILWAY BETWEEN KUMGOL, TAEHUNG COMPLETED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 9 Oct 85 p 7

/Text/ Amidst the nationwide excitement to celebrate the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the founding of the party, the construction of an electric railway between Kumgol and Taehung has been completed.

The opening of the new electric railway is a noble fruit of the warm love and care of our party and our great leader, who cares for the working class of Kumdok District and pays compassionate attention to every aspect of their work and lives, and is also the creation of the railway construction workers and volunteers, who have brilliantly adorned the great October festival.

All signal devices of this electric railway, which extends through the rugged mountains and valleys, have been automated. To speed up the transfer of trains, many branch rail lines have been installed at every railway station. As a result, the cargo shipment capacity and the passenger capacity have been raised, and high speed and safety in the operation of the train have been assured.

With the smooth solution of the transportation problem as a result of the opening of the new electric railway in a major extractive industry center, the increased production and export of ores have been made possible, and the convenience of life for the residents of this region has been realized.

The Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party sent a letter of commendation to the entire group of workers, who have achieved a great success in the construction of the Kumgol-Taehung electric railway line, the members of the Three Revolutions Team, and volunteers who worked on the project.

In the letter of commendation, the party Central Committee pointed out that the Kumgol-Taehung railway project is important in stepping up socialist economic construction through furthering and utilizing the nation's mineral resources, expanding foreign trade, and raising the living standards of the people. It went on to point out that the

Ministry of Railways, the Tanchon Railway Construction Corps, the Kim Chaek Electric Railway Construction Regiment, workers of the Hamhung Railway Bureau, members of the Three Revolutions Team, and the volunteers achieved great results in completing the project of building the Kungol-Taehung Railway and electrifying the line in a short time by upholding the teachings of our great leader and the party's instructions and by launching a forceful struggle through displaying patriotic dedication and collective heroism.

In the letter of commendation, the Central Committee mentioned that the construction workers built roads by cutting open the rugged mountains and rocks, and the many units of working-class people under the Ministry of Railway undertook energetically both the railway project and the electrification project by overcoming the winter's severe cold. It went on to point out that members of the Three Revolutions Team aroused the masses by acting as personal role models and, as a result, fanned the innovative fire at every work site.

In the letter of commendation, the Central Committee pointed out that the construction workers and volunteers actively uncovered the inner reserves with a spirit of self-reliance and an indomitable revolutionary spirit and assured that the speed and the quality of the project would be maintained at a high level by economizing on a lot of things through launching an innovation movement for the technology of the masses. Furthermore, it pointed out the indefatigable fighting spirit and heroic ethos of our working class, which carries revolutionary tasks, when given by the party, to their completion at any cost, have been well demonstrated.

In the letter of commendation, the Central Committee highly praised the distinguished labor service of all the construction workers, the Three Revolutions Team members, and the volunteers who actively contributed to the development of railway transportation and the socialist economic construction by excellently completing the difficult and massive project, and it expressed warm appreciation to them.

In the letter of commendation, the Central Committee expressed its firm conviction that the workers will uphold the leadership of the party and the leader, incessantly discipline themselves as communist revolutionaries, and achieve even greater results in the revolutionary tasks entrusted to them.

On the 8th, the formal opening ceremony for the Kungol-Taehung electric railway line was held at the Kungol railway station.

Present at the ceremony were Pak Nam-ki, secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party; Pak Yong-sok, chairman of the Transportation Committee and minister of railways; other workers in related areas; railway construction workers; members of the Three Revolutions Team; and the volunteers.

At the opening ceremony, Comrade Pak Nam-ki read the letter of commendation from the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party.

It was followed by a report made by Hyon Ki-yong, the responsible secretary of the party committee of the Hamhung Railway Bureau.

Following the report and the cutting of the red ribbon, which was hung across the front of the electric locomotive, the train left the Kumgol railway station and headed for Taehung amidst the cheers of the people.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

MINING NEWS UPDATED

Processing More Ore

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 27 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] At the cutting faces in the pits of the 8 November Mine more than 3000 tons of ore, and up to a maximum of 28,000 tons, are being handled at the same time.

In so doing, the miners at this mine are gloriously satisfying their determination to fully celebrate the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party with increased production on non-ferrous minerals.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In order to mine and move large quantities of minerals, equipment must be made large-scale and high-speed, and transportation diversified, in the extractive industry sector."

Members of the mine command and of three revolutions teams, their hearts burning with loyalty to the great leader and the glorious Party Center, are arousing in the miners the ironclad determination and will that there is nothing that cannot be accomplished if only they act in accordance with the will of the party, getting them to show their worth and to launch into their jobs.

Concentrating their efforts on basic excavation, preparatory excavation and pit construction, the miners, opening up huge galleys, have created numerous large-scale preparatory excavation fields holding 1 million tons of cut ore.

At the same time, they have diversified transportation by boldly bringing into the blind ends of the galleys such equipment as ore cars, high-speed rock drills, mucking machines, large ore cars and excavators.

In order to be able to blast continuously, miners in the Wondong and Chongni Pits upgraded shaft supports and ventilator equipment, and mobilized large-scale and powerful cutting equipment, so as to strip off and immediately load 10,000-28,000 tons of ore.

Making their cutting equipment large-scale and high-speed, miners of the Namsan Pit also maintain a high cut ore volume, stripping more than 3,000 tons of ore at once.

Furthermore, cutting faces are blocked out on a large scale in the Nochon Pit, with 100 thousand-ton mountains of iron ore being knocked down.

An even more intense struggle is being launched at the mine's ore separation facilities to handle the processing of the iron ore, with new records being set every day in ore concentrate production.

Fulfilling Coal Production Plans

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 27 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Upholding the programmatic teaching given by the great leader during his recent on-the-spot guidance in North Hamgyong Province, coal miners and three revolutions team members of Kogonwon Colliery are achieving innovations in coal production.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"This year we must normalize production at a high level by giving firm priority to the extractive industry and to rail transportation, significantly increasing steel production, and keeping all factories and enterprises in full production."

Functionaries of this mine who rushed forward with single-minded determination to glorify the 40th anniversaries of fatherland liberation and the founding of the party are giving firm priority to excavation, while at the same time strengthening organizational political work in order to faithfully carry out daily plans, in accordance with the intent of the party.

Specifically, mining functionaries, under the guidance of the party organization, go down to the end of the galleys to fully explain to the miners the on-the-spot teaching of the great leader, and to channel them toward productive upsurges.

As a result, basic excavation and preparatory excavation are given firm priority in the pits of this colliery, and continuous innovations are created in coal production.

The fact that coal miners in the No 5 Pit continuously fulfill their daily plan can be said to be an attribute of miners who uphold the full intent of the great leader and the will of the party, and who enhance the results of excavation by carrying out high-speed excavation.

Possessed of the high self-consciousness that they are the masters of the revolution, fully demonstrating the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and

13 March 1986

positively applying advanced operating methods, they drill and blast without pause to achieve the proud result of doubling the speed of excavation and getting a 1.3-fold increase in coal production.

Coal miners of the 20 June Pit vigorously launched the mass technical innovation movement in boldly applying operational methods that conformed to conditions in the galleys, thus increasing the speed of the cutting cycle and achieving 109 percent of their daily coal production plan.

Coal miners here continue to increase coal production by using rational drilling methods that suit the characteristics of the rock and the conditions in the galleys, while at the same time substantially increasing transport capacity over what it was previously.

Displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work with a determination to cross steep mountain passes and follow difficult paths, the coal miners in the vertical shafts and excavation pits are also getting remarkable results in excavation and coal production.

These miners continuously fulfill their daily, weekly and quarterly coal production plans by providing proper technical care for their equipment and fabricating sufficient quantities of spare parts, thereby keeping every machine in full operating condition.

Thus, as the days of grand celebration draw nearer, the coal miners and three revolutions team members of the Kogowon Colliery display their revolutionary fervor to an even greater extent in carrying out, without fail, daily coal production plans, while advancing vigorously with the spirit of combining the "speed of the 1980's" with chollima.

Giving Priority to Iron Ore

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 30 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Upholding the on-the-spot teaching given by the great leader last June in Chongjin City and North Hamgyong Province, and rushing forth as one to the struggle to implement it, the working class and members of three revolutions teams at the Musan Mining Complex have fully demonstrated the spirit of self-reliance and hard work in achieving a 1.6-fold increase in ore concentrate production over the same period last year.

Ore concentrate production shot up after the great leader's on-the-spot teaching, with priority now being given to supplying the Kimchaek Iron Complex to keep its blast furnaces and rotary kilns in full operation.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out the following:

"Unconditionally protecting and implementing party policy constitute the first duty and revolutionary task of all cadre, party members and workers."

In his on-the-spot guidance in Chongjin City and North Hamgyong Province, the great leader taught that raw materials and fuel production must be increased in order for full capacity to be reached in iron and steel mills.

Under the guidance of the party organization, the planning staff of the complex set about expanding mine excavation by identifying mine stripping and drivage as the lynchpins for increasing concentrate production, and concentrating their energies in those areas.

The functionaries who went out to the ore cutting areas and concentrator shops, and who joined in the struggle to repair equipment, have pledged to unconditionally and thoroughly implement the teaching of the great leader and the will of the party as concerns increasing concentrate production, and have spurred on the masses to the struggle to keep equipment in full operation by pulling maintenance on a timely basis.

Since giving priority to mine stripping requires large quantities of chisel bits, responsible functionaries have gone directly to the bit production shops to engage in economic agitation, giving firm priority to materials supply. As a result, operational time for rotary-type diggers has been increased.

Efforts are being made to substantially increase concentrate production in the mine in a manner suited to the rainy season by focusing labor and equipment in the First and Third Mining Fields, while at the same time organizing competition between excavators and trucks to get large quantities of ore handled and transported.

The zeal of the masses is being substantially increased through the use of ambitious political work and motivational struggle instructions.

Pledging to further enhance their celebration as victors with even greater labor results, combatants of the First Mining Field and Third Excavation Unit, including the No 19 Excavator and No 59 Excavator, responsibly carry out equipment inspections and apply advanced operational methods so as to continuously fulfill their daily plan.

When the operators of the large-scale trucks increased their work speed and enhanced ore transport rates, the spirit of combatants in the ore separation and engineering sectors also improved.

By setting high struggle objectives and performing their work in a results-oriented manner, combatants in the machine parts shop achieved a 1.2-fold increase in parts production compared to the previous month.

Combatants in the truck repair shops also put enough lifts into operation, and improved repair methods, so as to improve both the quality and speed of truck repairs.

9062

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

STEEL PRODUCTION NORMALIZED AT HIGH LEVEL

Chongjin Steel Mill

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 28 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] The struggle to increase steel production is being vigorously launched at the Chongjin Steel Mill.

When he conducted on-the-spot guidance in Chongjin City and North Hamgyong Province last June, the great leader said that what is important in normalizing steel production at a high level is to make maximum effective use of existing production capacity, and suggested that innovative steps be taken in the Chongjin Steel Mill to make full use of its capacity.

Upholding the on-the-spot teaching of the great leader, steel workers and three revolutions team members of the Chongjin Steel Mill have launched a fierce struggle, with the result that they continue to maintain a high level in steel production.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"All of our functionaries must become ardent defenders of party policy, and must become its positive propagandizers and thoroughgoing implementers."

Immediately establishing a policy of thoroughly and unconditionally implementing the on-the-spot teaching of the great leader, the mill's primary-level party committee energetically conducts political propaganda and economic agitation among party members and workers using a variety of forms and methods.

Under the guidance of the party organization and the assistance of three revolutions teams, the mill's planning staff is making full use of latent production capacity to drive the nail home in normalizing production at a high level, and is ambitiously carrying out militant leadership.

First of all, the planning staff is in full charge of the effort to keep the medium- and large-scale rotary furnaces in full operation.

With the spirit of those who overcame shortages and fought at the time of the Fatherland Liberation War, party members and workers of such supply sectors as the Transportation Shop, Raw Materials Supply Shop and Fuel Supply Shop are handling several more thousand tons every day of the raw materials and fuel needed to keep such rolling stock as locomotives and cranes in full and continuous operation. In particular, combatants of the Youth Materials Shop and the First Materials Shop have carefully monitored the operation of conveyors, mixers, sifters and collectors so as to increase their rate of operation by 6.5 percent, with the result that high-quality raw materials are supplied to each rotary furnace without the slightest hitch.

The struggle to normalize production at a high level is also being vigorously launched among steel workers of the first and second shops of Youth Rotary Furnace. Recognizing their great responsibility as the heart of steel manufacturing, they get good results by carrying out proper equipment management and using science and technology in the operation of the rotary furnace. In particular, the melters here, including melters of the Number 2 SWYL [Socialist Working Youth League] Furnace, adjust raw materials and fuel consumption of the rotary furnace to suit the situation, making rational use of such materials as flue dust, to normalize daily production at a high level while reducing fuel consumption per ton of steel by 8.2 percent.

In addition, the effort to find important reserves for production growth in the form of technical innovation is showing its worth at the steel mill.

Under the guidance of the primary-level party committee, the planning staff is mobilizing functionaries, competent technicians and skilled workers to positively seek out new operating methods.

Designating the Nos 8 and 9 Rotary Furnaces as model units, they boldly initiated operations using comprehensive heat management and above ground screen ventilators, and are in the process of solidifying their results and establishing measures for applying them on other furnaces.

It is in this manner that steel production derived from the high enthusiasm of steel workers and three revolutions team members of this steel mill, who rushed forward to implement the on-the-spot teaching of the great leader, is being substantially increased.

Processing More Iron Ore

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 28 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Continuous innovations are being achieved at Cholsan Peak at Musan Mining Complex, which is one of the booming iron ore production centers in the north.

Upholding the programmatic teaching provided by the great leader when he conducted on-the-spot guidance for various sectors of the people's economy in Chongjin City and North Hamgyong Province, and rushing forth as one to the

struggle to implement it, miners at Musan have vigorously launched a struggle to normalize production at a high level, giving firm precedence to stripping and tunneling, and thus are realizing great results.

According to consolidated statistics, miners at Musan have achieved the proud result of increasing stripping by more than 10,000 tons compared to a similar recent period of time, and have normalized ore concentrate production at a high level.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Giving absolute priority to the extractive industry and rail transport, this year we must achieve an epoch-making increase in steel production, and normalize production at a high level by properly operating all factories and enterprises."

Taking the programmatic teaching of the great leader to heart, the complex's planning staff has normalized ore concentrate production at a high level by giving firm priority to stripping, and are responsibly carrying out organizational and political work to supply it to steel mills and iron works.

The first thing that the planning staff did was to concentrate their efforts on giving firm priority to stripping.

Planning staff functionaries are taking full charge of organizational work for achieving a great upsurge in stripping by going out to the cutting area of the strip mines and making sure that excavators, diggers and large trucks are in full operation, and are supplying the materials needed for stripping in advance, in a manner suited to the actual situation.

As a result, the soaring flames of innovation designed to significantly boost ore and concentrate production are being fiercely fanned at all battle sites throughout the enterprise.

A new revolutionary upsurge is being attained at the strip mines.

Gripped with a burning determination to unconditionally and thoroughly implement the one-the-spot teaching of the great leader down to the last inch, miners of the First, Third and Fourth pits who rushed out to the battlefield for increased ore production are piling up new achievements in stripping and concentrate production.

By thoroughly establishing an inspection and maintenance system for excavators and diggers, providing responsible technical management for them and keeping them in full operation, they were successful in handling more than 9,000 tons more stripping than during a similar month in the past.

Miners of the First and Fourth pits in particular took the attitude of being masters in managing their equipment, with the single-mindedness of producing even one more ton of ore more quickly and getting it to the steel mills and iron works, and are significantly increasing stripping and coarse ore production.

With priority being given to stripping and with the rapidly increased ore production, workers and technicians of the ore dressing sector launched a vigorous struggle to get a corresponding increase in ore concentrate production.

Workers and technicians of the Second Ore Dressing Shop, who rushed forth to the struggle to increase production of concentrate with the enormous pride and confidence that comes from working at a place that has had the glory of being personally visited by the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il, launched a struggle to fully mobilize and utilize their existing production capacity, substantially increasing their concentrate production over what it had been previously.

Workers of the ore dressing sector, including the intermediate crushing and wet processing shops, are continuing to increase concentrate production by adopting the attitude of masters in managing such mining equipment as grinders and electromagnetic separators.

Refusing to be satisfied with the results they have achieved, but continuing to innovate, miners at Musan are upholding the slogans of the Party Central Committee in feverishly fanning the flames of the struggle to more rapidly supply more high-quality ore concentrate to steel mills and iron works.

9062

CSO: 4110/231

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

FARM WORKERS MEETING--On 20 February, a conference of heads of work teams of cooperative farms in Pyongyang was held at the People's Palace of Culture. Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, responsible secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee, and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Comrade Kang Hui-won, candidate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; Kim Hung-cho, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Rural Economic Committee; and other personages concerned attended the conference, together with functionaries of the agricultural domain of the city, heads of work teams of cooperative farms, and party cell secretaries. At the conference, they discussed measures for popularizing the successes and experiences gained in the production of grains and vegetables last year and of effecting a new upsurge in this year's agricultural production. Chairman Kim Hung-cho made a report at the conference and many attendants participated in discussions. [Excerpt] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 20 Feb 86 SK] /8918

CSO: 4100/088

N.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

BRIEFS

YOUTH ART FESTIVAL CLOSES--Pyongyang, February 24 (KCNA)--The second national youth art festival which opened in Pyongyang in mid-December last year closed after registering many successes. The festival was participated in by members of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and youth from factories, enterprises, cooperative farms, organs, universities and colleges selected at provincial festivals, over 1,500 in all. The festival took place, divided into the art piece group and youth mobile art agitation corps group. The attendants at the festival splendidly adorned the stage with pieces of vocal music, instrumental music, dance and narration which they had created at the seething socialist construction sites and seats of learning. The report of the jury was made public at the central house of the [word indistinct] on February 22. According to the jury, south Hamgyong Province and the secretariat of the Administration Council placed first in the totals among the provincial units and units under the direct control of the centre and north Pyongan Province first in the youth mobile art agitation corps group. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 24 Feb 86 SK] /8918

SOVIET FILM WEEK--Pyongyang, February 25 (KCNA)--A Soviet film week opened on the occasion of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The opening ceremony of the week was held on February 24 at the Nakwon cinema house in Pyongyang. The films "Salvo of 'Aurora'", "High Tide" (Parts 1 and 2), "Volunteers" and other films showing the struggle waged by the Soviet Army and people at the historical stages of the revolution and construction will be shown during the film week. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 25 Feb 86 SK] /8918

CSO: 4100/088

N. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

MEETING MARKS FOUNDING OF FISH FARMING RESEARCH CENTER

SK250434 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Excerpts] A report meeting was held today at the scene concerned to mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Fish Farming Scientific Research Center. Participating in this report meeting together with the employees of the Fish Farming Scientific Research Center were functionaries from the sectors concerned, including Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, responsible secretary of the Pyongyang municipal party committee, and chairman of the Pyongyang municipal People's Committee, and Choe Chang-an, director of the General Fish Farming Bureau.

At the report meeting, Comrade So Yun-sok delivered a congratulatory message from the WPK Central Committee to the scientists, technicians, workers, and office workers of the Fish Farming Scientific Research Center. The congratulatory message extended warm congratulatory greetings to all the scientists, technicians, workers, and office workers of the research center on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Fish Farming Scientific Research Center for attaining great success in carrying out scientific research work by upholding the policy of our party.

The congratulatory message said that, paying deep attention to developing fish farming work, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song earlier founded the Fish Farming Scientific Research Center and has comprehensively delineated the direction and way for developing science and technology on fish farming.

The congratulatory message expressed the firm belief that all the scientists, technicians, workers, and office workers of the Fish Farming Scientific Research Center will successfully return the party's expectation of them by positively contributing to developing fish farming work by upholding the banner of the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural.

Hong Ui-ton, director of the Fish Farming Scientific Research Center, made a commemorative report. He said that on the basis of earlier developing a far-sighted plan for developing chuche-type fish farming work, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the Fish Farming Scientific Research Center on 20 February 1946, shortly after liberation, and has illuminated the future path for the research center to follow. He went on to say

that, having delineated the direction and way for making all rivers and lakes in the fatherland overflow with shoals of fish, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has resolved all questions in the fish farming scientific research work and has given wise guidance toward achieving a brilliant success.

The report meeting adopted a letter of oath.

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CSO: 4110/042

N.KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

BRIEFS

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY FESTIVAL-Pyongyang, February 20 (KCNA)--A festival of science and technology is briskly going on all over the country. The festival takes up wide-range problems arising in accelerating the technical revolution discussed at the recent 11th plenary meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. It involves reading of scientific and technological papers, prize contests of invention and innovation and meetings for making public technical innovations. They are participated in by broad strata of people--workers, peasants, scientists, technicians, teachers and students. The festival will continue till the end of April. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 20 Feb 86 SK] /8918

GUIDANCE OVER PISCICULTURE--Pyongyang, February 24 (KCNA)--The Fish-breeding Scientific Institute greeted its 40th founding anniversary. Paying deep attention to the development of fish-breeding, the great leader President Kim Il-song matured a far-reaching plan for it and, on this basis, founded the Fish-breeding Scientific Institute on February 20, 1946. Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il indicated the direction and way of making all the rivers and lakes of the country team with fishes and solved all the problems in piscicultural researches and gave wise guidance for successes in them. The institute has contributed to the development of the nation's fish breeding work and to the improvement of the people's living in the past 40 years. Its scientists are accelerating researches to establish a correct breed system, increase the species of fish adapted to the natural conditions of our country and boost the production of fishes, shellfishes and other aquatic products in the fish farm areas with natural feeds. With the vigorous progress of researches in this domain, Korea's fish farming has made a fast progress. Over 1,700 reservoirs, big and small, throughout the country including lakes Yonpung, Taesong, Sohung and Unpa serves for large-scale fish-breeding. The cooperative farms, organs and enterprises are also building fish farms on a massive scale. More than 1,000 fish farms have been constructed in recent years. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 25 Feb 86 SK] /8918

CSO: 4100/088

N. KOREAN/KOREANS IN JAPAN

CHONGNYON STATEMENT ON JAPANESE 'NATURALIZATION' POLICY

SK240531 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0517 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] Tokyo 22 February (KNS-KCNA) -- Ha Chang-ok, director of the Social Affairs department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), issued a press statement on February 20 in denunciation of the schemes of the Japanese Justice Ministry authorities to force the third generation of Koreans in Japan to "naturalize" themselves as Japanese through an "investigation into their actual conditions."

Pointing out that the Japanese Justice Ministry decided to conduct from February 19 an "investigation into the actual conditions" of the third generation of Koreans in Japan on Koreans visiting the local immigration bureaus and branch offices for the renewal of the period of their residence and qualification for their residence, permission for their reentry into Japan, etc., he said: this is designed by the Japanese Justice Ministry authorities to grasp the ideological tendency of Koreans in Japan, "naturalize" them as Japanese and step up the policy of "naturalization" towards the Korean residents in Japan under the pretext of "investigation into actual conditions."

Noting that the Japanese authorities are oppressing the Korean nationals in Japan and intensifying the policy of "naturalizing" them, ignoring their historical peculiarities, he strongly demanded the Japanese authorities to withdraw "investigation into actual conditions" of the third generation of Koreans in Japan which forces them to "naturalize" themselves as Japanese.

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CSO: 4100/085

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

HUMAN RIGHTS NOT GUARANTEED--Pyongyang 21 February (KCNA)--the International Human Rights Lawyers Group which recently visited Japan noted that Koreans in Japan are not guaranteed human rights in many respects and it is because of the nation discrimination policy of the Japanese government. It said this in its survey of the human rights problem of the Korean residents in Japan published on January 27. The group demanded that the Japanese Government repeal the fingerprinting system and system of constantly carrying "foreigners registration cards" stipulated in the "foreigners registration law." [Text]
[Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 21 Feb 86 SK]

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CS0: 4100/085

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NODONG SINMUN GREETES FEBRUARY VICTORY OF CSSR

SK250510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0503 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Pyongyang, February 25 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today dedicate signed articles to the 38th anniversary of the February victory of the Czechoslovak people.

NODONG SINMUN says that the February victory was an epochal event which brought about a new turn in the history of the Czechoslovak people's struggle.

Noting that the Czechoslovak people, holding power in their hands, have vigorously endeavoured for socialist construction and converted their country into a socialist state with a developed industry and a modern agriculture in the past 38 years under the leadership of the Communist Party, the paper goes on:

The Communist Party and the government of Czechoslovakia are waging an active struggle to check and frustrate the U.S.-led imperialists' manoeuvres for gaining military supremacy in Europe and throwing the world into the holocaust of a nuclear war and to defend peace and security in Europe and turn Central Europe into a chemical weapon free zone.

The Korean people highly estimate all the successes made by the Czechoslovak people in socialist construction and express firm solidarity with them in their just cause.

The Korean people who value the friendly relations with the fraternal Czechoslovak people will make every effort possible in the future, too, to further develop and consolidate the unbreakable friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

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CSO: 4100/088

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FUNCTIONS HELD IN COUNTRIES ON KIM CHONG-IL'S BIRTHDAY

Celebrations February 14 and 15

SK241035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] Pyongyang, February 24 (KCNA)--Functions were held in various countries on the birthday of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Celebrations took place respectively on February 14 and 15 at the Bangladesh-Korea Friendship Association and the Workers' House of Education in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.

Referring to the shining revolutionary exploits of Comrade Kim Chong-il, reporters and speakers emphasized that he has strengthened and developed the Workers' Party of Korea into a strong and militant party and led the Korean people to be the happiest and proud people.

A meeting held in Burkina Faso adopted a letter to Comrade Kim Chong-il.

A book and photo exhibition took place in the building of the national confederation of workers of Togo, a lecture meeting and a photo exposition at the Colombia-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture, a lecture meeting and a film show at the Kim Il-song library in Somalia and at the Makerere University of Uganda, a lecture meeting at the study group of the independent idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in Freetown, Sierra Leone, film receptions at a house of culture in Bamako of Mali and a conference hall of the general staff of the Malagasy People's Army and a cinema house in Moramanga County, Madagascar, and a friendship marathon race for the "February 16 Prize" in the Congo.

The curator of the Kim Il-song library in Somalia said in his lecture: All activities of Comrade Kim Chong-il are dedicated to the inheritance and development of the revolutionary cause of President Kim Il-song and to the eternal prosperity of Korea.

Korea shines resplendently thanks to his energetic activities and feats.

Foreign Functions Mark Birthday

SK251032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Pyongyang, February 25 (KCNA)--Functions took place in various countries on the birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

A celebration was held in Antananarivo of Madagascar on February 15 under the sponsorship of the Malagasy Ministry of Revolutionary Culture and Art and the Malagasy National Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

Congratulatory speeches were made at the meeting.

The minister of revolutionary culture and art of Madagascar in his speech said that Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, is the sagacious leader of the Korean people who is creditably carrying forward to completion the revolutionary cause of chuche pioneered by the great President Kim Il-song.

The dazzling development of the Korean literature and art and great monumental edifices built in Pyongyang such as the tower of chuche idea, the arch of triumph, the Kim Il-song stadium, Changgwang Street, etc. clearly show the outstanding leadership ability, skilful organisation and bold and ambitious operations of Comrade Kim Chong-il, he noted.

A message of greetings to Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted at the meeting.

Earlier, on February 13, celebrations were held at Factory No 794 of the Syrian Arab Republic and a guard unit of the presidential office of Burkina Faso.

A celebration held in Syria adopted a congratulatory message to Comrade Kim Chong-il.

A letter to President Kim Il-song and a letter to Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at a similar meeting held in Burkina Faso.

Meanwhile, on February 14 a radio soiree was sponsored in New Delhi by the all India Indo-Korean Friendship Association and the Indian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification.

The soiree adopted a message of greetings to Comrade Kim Chong-il.

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CSO: 4100/088

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PAPERS OBSERVE GUYANESE PROCLAMATION ANNIVERSARY

SK231052 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 23 Feb 86

[Text] Pyongyang 23 February (KCNA) -- Nodong Simmun and Minju Choson Sunday dedicate articles to the 16th anniversary of the proclamation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana.

Nodong Simmun says that Guyana, a dignified new-emerging country, is unswervingly following the already chosen road of progress, the road of the building of socialist Guyana. The paper goes on:

The general elections held in Guyana at the end of last year showed this. In the elections the People's National Congress of Guyana won victory and Comrade H. Desmond Hoyte has become president. The result of the elections was an expression of the deep trust of the people in the People's National Congress which has led Guyana over the past 20 odd years and a demonstration of their firm determination to build socialist Guyana through self-reliance under the leadership of the People's National Congress.

Our people are sincerely rejoiced over the fact that political situation has been stabilized and the enthusiasm of the people is high and all work is going on well in Guyana.

Firmly maintaining national sovereignty and the principle of the non-aligned movement, the People's National Congress, government and people of Guyana are striving for the unity of peoples of the Caribbean countries and peace there, and for the abolition of the old colonial economic order and the establishment of a new fair international one in the international arena.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Korea and Guyana are excellent. We are convinced that these relations will further expand and develop in the future.

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CSO: 4100/085

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

EMBASSY IN BULGARIA HOLDS BANQUET, FILM SHOW

SK250125 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Text] The embassy of our country in the People's Republic of Bulgaria arranged a banquet and film show on 12 February.

Placed with due respect on the front wall of the banquet hall were the portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Invited to the banquet and film show were the functionaries of the party, organs of power, and social organizations, including Chudomir Alexsandrov, member of the Politburo of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, and such members of the BCP Central Committee as Georgi Karamanev, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Slavcho Trunski, chairman of the Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa; Konstantin Atanasov, first deputy chief of the party Central Committee Foreign Policy and International Relations Department; Dimitur Dimitrov, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee; Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs; (Ivan Chulakov), deputy minister of national education and deputy chairman of the Bulgaria-Korea Friendship Society; Marin Marinov, deputy minister of foreign trade; Milen Marinov, deputy chairman of the Committee for Culture; and first deputy chief of (?the Ministry of National Defense), and functionaries of the press and publications sectors.

The charge d'affaires of the embassy of our country in Bulgaria spoke at the banquet.

The participants toasted to the long life and good health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the long life and good health of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il [as heard], and to the long life and good health of the respected Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

Prior to the banquet, the participants viewed a film of our country.

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CSO: 4110/041

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

KUWAITI INDEPENDENCE DAY--Pyongyang 24 February (KCNA)--Nodong Sinmun today dedicates a signed article to the 25th anniversary of the independence of Kuwait. The paper says that both the independence of the country on February 25, 1961, the Kuwaiti people embarked upon the road of the building of a new life, freed from the yoke of the colonialists. Noting the Kuwait supports the Palestinian and Arab peoples in their struggle to retake the occupied land and restore the national rights, the paper says that the Korean people greet the Kuwaiti people on their national day and wish them greater successes in the building of a new life. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0523 GMT 24 Feb 86 SK]

GUYANESE NATIONAL DAY--Pyongyang 24 February (KCNA)--A meeting was held here on February 23 to mark the 16th anniversary of the proclamation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana. Present there were Yi Mong-ho, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. A message of greetings to the president of the CRG was adopted there. At the end of the meeting, the attendants saw the documentary film "visit to our country by comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana." [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0459 GMT 24 Feb 86 SK]

POLISH AMBASSADOR MEETS KANG SONG-SAN--Pyongyang 23 February (KCNA)--Premier of the Administration Council Kang Song-san met and had a talk Saturday [22 February -- FBIS] with Polish Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea Mieczyslaw Dedo who paid a courtesy call on him. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 23 Feb 86 SK]

USSR AND MALAYSIA VISIT--Pyongyang 19 February (KCNA)--A Korean Government Economic Delegation headed by Choe Chong-kun, minister of Foreign Trade, left here today by plane for a visit to the Soviet Union and Malaysia. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 19 Feb 86 SK]

GUYANESE PRESIDENT ON ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang 22 February (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in his message of greetings sent to H. Desmond Hoyte, leader of the People's National Congress of Guyana and president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, warmly greeted the 16th anniversary of the proclamation of the cooperative Republic

of Guyana. The message said that today the Guyanese people under the leadership of the People's National Congress of Guyana headed by H. Desmond Hoyte, are actively striving to defend the country, achieve peace and stability, cooperation and unity, and build a harmonious new society, full of confidence. Expressing the belief that the excellent friendly and cooperative relations existing between the peoples of the two countries will further develop and expand in the future, the message wished the president and the Guyanese people greater success in their work for implementing the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the People's National Congress of Guyana. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042 GMT 22 Feb 86 SK]

ALGERIAN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS--Pyongyang, February 24 (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song Monday received credentials from Benayada Kaddour [name as received], newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic to Korea. Present there were Vice-premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and an official of the Algerian Embassy in Pyongyang. President Kim Il-song had a talk with the ambassador after receiving the credentials. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 24 Feb 86 SK] /8918

SURINAME REVOLUTION DAY--Pyongyang, February 25 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today dedicate signed articles to the 6th anniversary of the victory of the revolution in Surinam. Recalling that the reactionary government which had oppressed the people collapsed on February 25, 1980 in Surinam to open a broad road of building a new life, NODONG SINMUN says this was an event of great importance in the country's history. The article continues: After the victory of the revolution, the Surinam people have fought strenuously to firmly defend the independence and sovereignty of the country and build a new society, repulsing the subversive activities and sabotage of imperialists. The "February 25 movement," an organisation of mass movement, was formed to unite the Surinam people in the struggle for the building of a new society. The friendly relations between Korea and Surinam have become closer since the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level on October 1982. The Korean people will strive in the future to further develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Surinam people. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0459 GMT 25 Feb 86 SK] /8918

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